A HISTORY OF KANSAS

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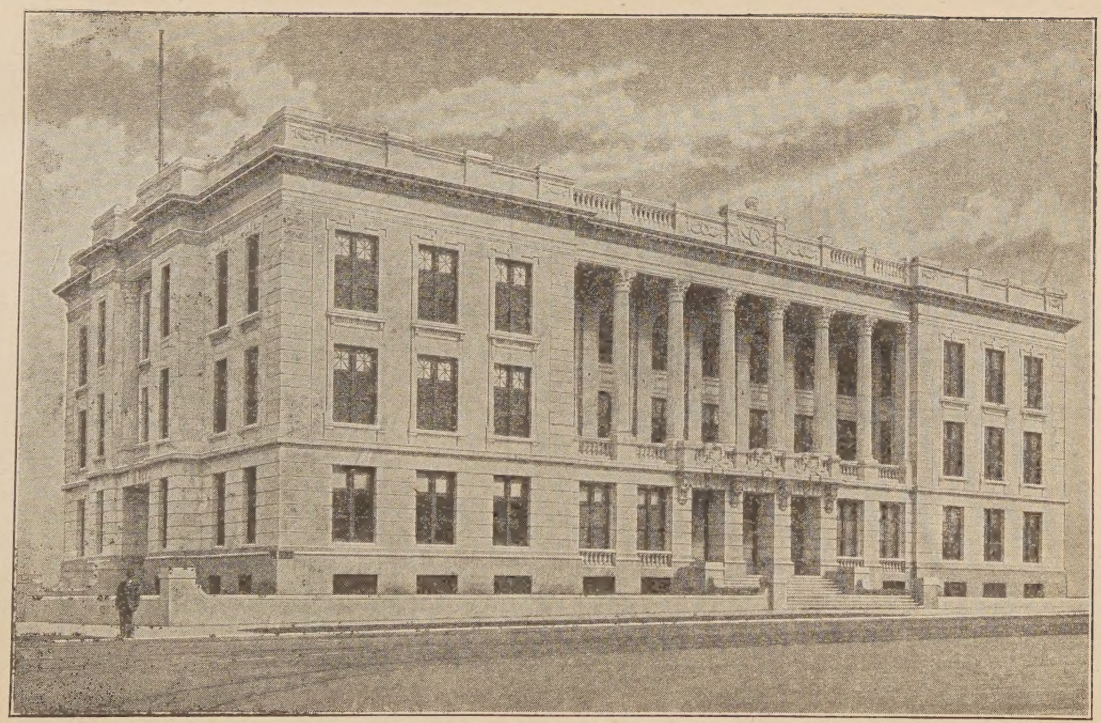

MEMORIAL HALL

A HISTORY OF KANSAS

BY

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PREFACE

No State has a history better calculated to inspire patriotism in its people than has Kansas. In this fact lies the greatest reason for teaching Kansas History in the schools. A knowledge of the difficulties that have been met and conquered in building the State will create in the minds of the boys and girls a greater respect for the sturdy qualities of the pioneers, it will give them a wholesome sense of the great cost at which the ease and comfort of to-day have been purchased, it will stimulate in them a desire to live up to the past.

If the study of Kansas History is to accomplish these results, the subject must be presented in such a way as to arouse the interest of the pupils. They must feel its reality. They must catch its spirit.

With the hope of fulfilling in some measure these requirements, this book has been prepared with the following aims constantly in mind: to make it, as nearly as possible, a narrative; to select from the wealth of material at hand such subject matter as is within the comprehension of children, eliminating such matter as can be fully understood and appreciated only by mature minds; to present the general movement of the State's progress rather than a mass of unrelated facts. Only so much detail has been used as is necessary to a clear understanding of events. The purpose has not been to chronicle a multitude of events, but rather to show forth what manner of men and women were the builders of our State,

what motives actuated them, what conditions surrounded them, how they lived, and what they accomplished.

An effort has been made to give the pupils a general view of the State's history as a whole, to give them a framework on which to build their later knowledge, and to leave them with a desire to learn more of Kansas history.

ANNA E. ARNOLD.

CONTENTS

Chapter		*page*
I.	The Beginning of Kansas History	9
II.	Kansas Becomes a Part of the United States	16
III.	Exploration of the Kansas Country by the United States	20
IV.	Kansas as a Pathway	29
V.	Kansas as an Indian Country	46
VI.	Kansas Organized as a Territory	57
VII.	The Coming of the Settlers	63
VIII.	The First Territorial Government	73
IX.	Rival Governments in Kansas	79
X.	The Period of Violence	85
XI.	The Period of Political Contests	95
XII.	Pioneer Life	103
XIII.	Kansas in the Civil War	111
XIV.	The Half Century Since the Civil War	117
XV.	The Industries of Kansas	141
XVI.	The Railroads of Kansas	172
XVII.	Education in Kansas	183
XVIII.	Kansas Memorials	201
XIX.	The Kansas Spirit	211
	Appendix	215

QUIVIRA—KANSAS

In that half-forgotten era,
With the avarice of old,
Seeking cities he was told
Had been paved with yellow gold,
In the kingdom of Quivira—

Came the restless Coronado
To the open Kansas plain,
With his knights from sunny Spain;
In an effort that, though vain,
Thrilled with boldness and bravado.

League by league, in aimless marching,
Knowing scarcely where or why,
Crossed they uplands drear and dry,
That an unprotected sky
Had for centuries been parching.

But their expectations, eager,
Found, instead of fruitful lands,
Shallow streams and shifting sands,
Where the buffalo in bands
Roamed o'er deserts dry and meager.

Back to the scenes more trite, yet tragic,
Marched the knights with armor'd steeds;
Not for them the quiet deeds;
Not for them to sow the seeds
From which empires grow like magic.

Thus Quivira was forsaken;
And the world forgot the place
Through the lapse of time and space.
Then the blue-eyed Saxon race
Came and bade the desert waken.

—EUGENE WARE.

A HISTORY OF KANSAS

CHAPTER I

THE BEGINNING OF KANSAS HISTORY

Introduction

More than four centuries have passed since Columbus discovered America. During that time the hunting ground of three hundred thousand Indians has become the United States with its ninety-two million civilized people. In the center of this great nation, which occupies nearly half the area of the continent, lies Kansas, a rectangle four hundred miles long and two hundred miles wide.

Kansas is a part of the great plain that slopes gradually from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi River. Its surface, cut by many eastward-flowing streams, lies level in the west but in the east curves into countless hills and valleys.

On these broad prairies to-day are thousands of cattle, and great fields of corn, wheat, and alfalfa. Towns and cities are scattered over the State, and the country between is dotted with the homes of farmers. There are mines, factories, churches, schools, and colleges. Uniting all are miles and miles of railroad. Kansas is now the home of more than a million and a half of busy, prosperous people. But it was not always so; these prairies were once used only by the Indian and the buffalo. If we are to understand how this change has come about

we must begin with the coming of the first white men to America.

At that time Spain was the most powerful nation of Europe, and since she had furnished the funds for the voyage of Columbus she claimed the first right to America and became the pioneer in the exploration of the New World. The Spaniards first explored the Gulf of Mexico and Florida, discovered the Pacific Ocean and the Mississippi River, and were the first to sail around the world. In 1519 Cortez, a Spaniard, landed on the present site of Vera Cruz and marched into the heart of Mexico, the home of the Aztec Indians. He made himself master of that great region and called it New Spain. All of these expeditions were too far south to reach what is now Kansas, but only a few more years were to pass before this far-off country was to be explored by the adventurous Spaniards, the first white men to set foot on Kansas soil.

The first white men in Kansas

In 1528 Narvaez, a Spaniard, led an exploring expedition westward from Florida along the Gulf of Mexico. Through various misfortunes and hardships nearly all of the party perished. One of the commanders, Cabeza de Vaca, and three of his men were taken prisoners by the Indians. After being held in captivity nearly six years they succeeded in making their escape. They fled westward, and after an adventurous journey of nearly two years reached a Spanish settlement near the western coast of New Spain. The exact route followed by Cabeza de Vaca and his companions can never be known, but his accounts of their wanderings were largely the cause of the expedition of Coronado, who was the first white man known with certainty to have traveled across what is now Kansas.

Cabeza de Vaca

Purpose of the Spaniards

The chief purpose of all the Spanish explorers was to search for wealth. Cortez is said to have made this remark to the Indians: "We Spaniards are troubled with a disease of the heart for which we find gold, and gold only, a specific remedy." The hope of finding gold and precious stones lying about like pebbles lured many Spaniards into enterprises filled with terrible hardships. Reports of great cities of untold wealth to the northward, the "Seven Cities of Cibola," as they were called, had reached New Spain at various times, and when Cabeza de Vaca told similar tales that he had heard from the Indians it stirred the Spaniards to explore the region.

Coronado

Great preparation was made for an expedition. An army of three hundred Spaniards and eight hundred friendly Indians was gathered and placed under the command of Coronado. This was a large army for those times and the burden of furnishing it with arms and supplies fell heavily on New Spain. But so hopeful were the people of the success of the expedition that no sacrifice seemed too great. In the spring of 1540 the long march into unexplored country began.

The search for Quivira

After months of travel in a northerly and then in a northeasterly direction, Coronado and his army reached the province of Cibola, which was probably in the western part of what is now New Mexico, and the "Seven Cities" proved to be ordinary adobe Indian villages. They took possession of the Indian supplies and spent the winter in the villages. The Indians, anxious to get rid of their unwelcome visitors, persuaded a Quivira Indian, whom they held as a prisoner, to tell the Spaniards tales of the wonderful land of Quivira in order to lead them off into

the wilderness where they would die from lack of food and water. Coronado and his men listened to this Indian, whom they called "Turk," and followed him as a guide for many days. He led them steadily toward the east, and after a time they became convinced that they were being deceived and made him confess that Quivira was far to the northward. They had been only too willing to listen to Turk's stories, but when they learned that he had misled them they put him to death. Supplies were now low and Coronado sent back the main body of the army, which was composed of footmen, and with thirty horsemen started northward.

The Journeys of Cabeza de Vaca and Coronado.

Coronado in Kansas

It must be remembered that the whole country was a vast wilderness without names or boundary lines, and we can describe the journey of the Spaniards only by using names and boundary lines that have come into existence long since that time. As nearly as can be learned, Coronado and his men entered Kansas about where Clark County now is, and went on northward, crossing the Arkansas River

"Francisco Vasqueth de Coronado, commander of an expedition, arrived at this place."

at or near the site of Dodge City. From this point they followed the river to Great Bend, and then continued in a northeasterly direction to the vicinity of Junction City. At the end of their journey they set up a cross bearing the inscription: "Francisco Vasqueth de Coronado, commander of an expedition, arrived at this place."

After all this weary journey they had reached Quivira

and found it to be merely the home of a tribe of Indians, the Quiviras, later known as the Pawnees.

Quivira found

Coronado wrote in a letter to the King of Spain:

"The country itself is the best I have ever seen for producing all of the fruits of Spain, for, besides the land itself being very fat and black, and being very well watered by rivulets, springs, and rivers, I found prunes like those in Spain and nuts and very good sweet grapes and mulberries. I remained twenty-five days in this province of Quivira, both to see and explore the country, and to find out whether there was anything beyond which could be of service to your Majesty, because the guides who had brought me had given me an account of other provinces beyond this. And what I am sure of is that there is not any gold or any other metal in all that country, and the other things of which they told me are nothing but little villages, and in many of these they do not plant anything, and do not have any houses, except of skins and sticks, and they wander around with the cows. So that the account they gave me was false, because they wanted to get me to go there with the whole force, believing that as the way was through such uninhabitable deserts, and from lack of water they would get us where our horses and we would die of thirst. And the guides confessed this, and they said they did it by the advice of the natives of these provinces."[1]

Empty-handed, Coronado and his little band of Spanish knights turned toward New Spain and carried to their waiting countrymen the disappointing story of their two years' expedition. With this event fifty years had passed since the discovery of America, and for the next two and a half centuries little attention was paid to the Kansas country.

Coronado's return to New Spain

1. Fourteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology.

SUMMARY

The history of Kansas begins with the first exploration of this country by white men nearly four hundred years ago. Spain was the first nation to explore the New World. The chief purpose of the Spaniards was to find gold. They had heard from the Indians of rich cities to the northward, and when Cabeza de Vaca told them similar tales the people of New Spain decided to explore the country. They sent Coronado with a large army on a journey of exploration lasting two years. He failed to find gold, but his expedition is of interest because he was the first white man known to have traversed what is now Kansas.

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QUESTIONS

1. How long has it been since Columbus discovered America?
2. Compare the population at that time with the present population of the United States.
3. In what part of the United States is Kansas?
4. Describe briefly the western part of the Mississippi valley. Describe the surface of Kansas.
5. What relation has Spain to the history of Kansas? Why did Spain claim the first right to America? Name some of the early discoveries of the Spaniards.
6. Where was New Spain?
7. What influenced the Spaniards in their ventures in the New World?
8. Who was Cabeza de Vaca? Of what importance is the account of his adventures?
9. Tell the story of Coronado. What is his relation to Kansas history?

CHAPTER II

KANSAS BECOMES A PART OF THE UNITED STATES

The French

While the Spaniards were searching for wealth in the southern part of North America the French were trading with the Indians in the northern part along the St. Lawrence River and around the Great Lakes. Among the French were many Catholic priests, called Jesuits, who came to carry their religious faith to the Indians. In 1673, one of these Jesuits, Father Marquette, accompanied a trader named Joliet on an expedition to explore the Mississippi River. They launched their canoes on the great river and floated downstream for hundreds of miles, between shores that in some places were thickly wooded, and in others were grassy plains. They went as far south as the mouth of the Arkansas River, and then turned and began the long, hard task of paddling back.

La Salle and Louisiana, 1682

Among those who heard of the journey of Marquette and Joliet was a young Frenchman, La Salle. He planned to explore the whole Mississippi basin and to take possession of it in the name of the King of France. In 1682, with a few companions, he floated down the Mississippi to its mouth. Here, with much ceremony, they planted a cross, buried a leaden plate inscribed with the arms of France, and declared that all the land drained by the Mississippi River and its tributaries should belong to France, and should be named Louisiana in honor of the French King, Louis XIV. Thus in 1682, nearly two centuries after the dis-

covery of America, Kansas came into the possession of the French.

The French soon planted a few colonies and forts along the Mississippi River and sent out explorers some of whom may have entered the present bounds of Kansas. This roused the Spaniards in Mexico, who wished to hold the territory for Spain, and they also sent expeditions. The armies of both nations suffered severely at the hands of the Indians and the exploration of the Kansas country was given up by both Spain and France, and for nearly a century more it lay almost forgotten. The next exploration of this territory was by people of another nation.

The end of Spanish and French explorations

While the Spaniards were busy in the South and the French in the North, another people, the English, began to make explorations in the new continent. They did not come to hunt for gold, nor to trade with the Indians, but to found homes. They settled along the Atlantic coast between the French in Canada and the Spaniards in Florida, and claimed the country westward to the Pacific Ocean.

The English

As time went on and the settlements increased in number, the claims of the French and the English conflicted and caused much strife between the colonies of the two countries. The question of the ownership of the land was not settled until the close of the French and Indian War in 1763. As a result of this war France gave up all her claims in America, practically everything east of the Mississippi to England, and that west of it to Spain. In 1800 Spain ceded her portion of America back to France.

Conflict of French and English claims

In the meantime the English colonies had fought the Revolutionary War and become an independent nation.

In 1803, when Thomas Jefferson was President, the United States bought from France her tract of country lying west of the Mississippi River. This was known as the Louisiana Purchase, and the date is one to be remembered, for it marks the end of French claims in America, and it marks the time when what is now Kansas became a part of the United States.[1]

The Louisiana Purchase, 1803.

More than three centuries of American history had passed and the country west of the Mississippi River remained unsettled and practically unknown. The Spaniard and the Frenchman had come and gone, but the Indian still hunted the buffalo on the prairies. The white man had not yet made his home in the Kansas country.

One century more

SUMMARY

Spain explored in the South in search of wealth, France in the North to trade in furs with the Indians, and England along the coast between these two to establish homes. Spain claimed the Kansas country because of the exploration by Coronado, France through the claims of Marquette and La Salle, and England through the ocean-to-ocean claim. None of these nations succeeded in accomplishing anything here, and the Kansas country was left alone for nearly a century after it came into the possession of France. At the close of the French and Indian War the country west of the Mississippi was ceded to Spain. Later it came again into the hands of France, and was purchased by the United States in 1803.

1. In 1819 the United States gave to Spain that part of Kansas lying south of the Arkansas River and west of the 100th meridian. This territory again became a part of the United States by the annexation of Texas in 1845.

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QUESTIONS

1. Who were the Jesuits? What can you say of Marquette? Joliet? La Salle?

2. Contrast the motives of the French and the Spanish in coming to America.

3. Why did the English come to the New World?

4. What territory was claimed by the French? By the Spanish? By the English?

5. To what nations did what is now Kansas successively belong? How and when did it first become a part of the United States? How long was this after the discovery of America?

CHAPTER III

EXPLORATION OF THE KANSAS COUNTRY BY THE UNITED STATES

When the United States bought Louisiana the country from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean was a vast unknown area. President Jefferson was eager to learn something about the great West, and sent out several exploring parties.

President Jefferson sent explorers

The first expedition, sent in 1804, the year following the purchase of Louisiana, was in charge of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. They were instructed to move up the Missouri River and on to the Pacific Ocean. After a difficult journey lasting two and a half years the party returned to St. Louis and brought to the people of the United States much important information concerning the West. It is the part of their journey along the border of what is now Kansas in which we are most interested.

Lewis and Clark

With about forty-five men and three boats Lewis and Clark started up the Missouri River in the spring of 1804. Two horsemen rode along the bank to hunt and bring in game which was to go far toward supplying provisions for the expedition. After a five weeks' journey they reached the mouth of the Kansas River, and encamped that night on the present site of Kansas City, Kansas. From there they continued up the Missouri River where it forms the present bound-

The journey

ary line of Kansas, along the border of what has since become Leavenworth, Atchison, and Doniphan counties. Their account of the journey describes the country through which they passed and the different Indian tribes and villages they saw. It speaks of an Indian tribe as "hunting on the plains for buffalo which our hunters have seen for the first time." Again we read, "Pecan trees were this day seen, and large quantities of deer and wild turkey." By July 4 they had reached a point not far from the present city of Atchison. They did not have the means for much of a celebration, but their observance of the day included the firing of "an evening gun" and the naming of two streams, Fourth of July Creek, and Independence Creek. Independence Creek still retains its name. A week later they passed the fortieth parallel, which afterward became the northern boundary of Kansas, and continued on their way to the Pacific.

Pike's expedition

In 1806 another exploring party was sent out in command of Zebulon Montgomery Pike, a young lieutenant in the army. He was instructed to ascend the Missouri River, visit the various Indian tribes in the Kansas country, go west until the frontier of New Mexico was reached, then south toward the source of the Red River which he was to descend to the Mississippi, and thence to St. Louis, the starting point. The journey did not, however, follow just this route.

Pike visits the Osage Indians

The Osage Indians lived in the eastern part of Kansas, south of the Kansas River. At their villages Pike purchased supplies for the overland journey. From there he went west and then northwest toward the Pawnee village which is believed to have been within the bounds of what is now Republic County.

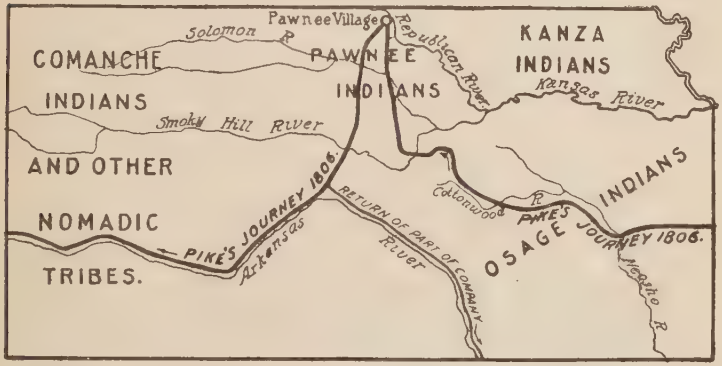
About the time he crossed the Solomon River he came upon the trail of Spanish troops. It seems that the authorities in Mexico had in some way heard of the Pike expedition and had sent an army of five hundred men to intercept him. These forces missed each other, but when Pike reached the village of the Pawnee Indians he found them in possession of many blankets, bridles, saddles, and other things which they had received from the Spaniards. After having been visited with much ceremony by the mounted and lordly army from Mexico, the Indians were not inclined to be courteous to Pike and his score of dusty, bedraggled footmen. After much unpleasantness and delay a council attended by four hundred warriors was held. In his opening address Pike spoke, among other things, of the numerous Spanish flags in the village. Pointing to one which floated above the tent of the head chief, he demanded that it be lowered and that an American flag be put in its place. Several Indians made speeches without mentioning the flag. Pike again told them they must choose between the Spanish and the American governments. The Americans awaited the answer in anxious suspense. Finally an old chief arose. He slowly hauled down the Spanish flag, laid it at Pike's feet, and received the American flag in return. This he unfurled above the chief's tent, and for the first time, so far as is known, the Stars and Stripes floated over Kansas.

Pike among the Pawnees

From this place Pike and his men moved southwest to the Arkansas River, where the party divided, some of them going down the river and on home. Pike and his remaining men, instead of searching for the Red River according to instructions, followed the Arkansas River into what is now Colorado. They pushed westward, and after many days

Pike in Colorado

of travel sighted a mountain which appeared at first like a small blue cloud but which proved to be a great bald peak of the Rocky Mountains. This peak has since been named Pike's Peak in honor of the explorer. By this time it was winter and their supplies were low. Pike and his men suffered terribly from cold and hunger while



The expedition of Pike, and the location of the original Indian tribes. There were no clearly defined boundaries between the tribes.

wandering among the mountains. Hoping to better their condition they moved toward the southwest, only to find themselves taken prisoners in Spanish territory. Later, however, they were escorted across Texas to the American frontier in Louisiana and released.

A whole year had passed before they found themselves again in St. Louis, a year of hardship for them, but well worth while, nevertheless, for Pike brought back a great deal of valuable information. That he was a better soldier than farmer may be seen from this passage taken from his journal:

The return of Pike

"From these immense prairies may rise one great advantage to the United States, viz., the restriction of our

population to certain limits, and thereby a continuation of the union. Our citizens, being so prone to rambling and extending themselves on the frontiers, will, through necessity, be constrained to limit their extent on the west to the borders of the Missouri and the Mississippi, while they leave the prairies, incapable of cultivation, to the wandering aborigines of the country."[1]

The Great American Desert

Another explorer, Major Long, who came in 1819 and 1820, likewise expressed the idea that most of the country was unfit for cultivation, and therefore uninhabitable by an agricultural people. He even went so far as to say the country bore a "resemblance to the deserts of Siberia." Washington Irving, the great writer, said of this region: "It could be well named, the Great American Desert. It spreads

An Indian Village. The tribes that lived in permanent homes built lodges consisting of an embankment of earth topped with a row of poles brought together at the center and thatched with bark and grass.

1. Coues, Expedition of Zebulon Montgomery Pike.

forth into undulating and treeless plains and desolate sandy wastes, wearisome to the eye from their extent and monotony. It is a land where no man permanently abides, for at certain seasons of the year there is no food for the hunter or his steed."

The views of these men largely molded public opinion concerning the West. The country out of which has been carved such prosperous agricultural states as Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska was, a hundred years ago, known as the "Great American Desert," and was so named on the maps of that time.

The western prairies had for untold ages been occupied by Indians. At the time of Pike's expedition there were four tribes living within the present bounds of Kansas. These were the Kanza, the Osage, the Pawnee, and the Comanche tribes. The Kanza, or Kaw, Indians lived in the northeastern part of the State and were the ones seen by Lewis and Clark in their expedition up the Missouri River. It is from this tribe that Kansas probably received its name. The Osage Indians were located in the eastern part, south of the Kansas River. The Pawnee tribe lived north and west of the Kanza Indians. It was in the Osage village that Pike secured supplies for his journey, and in the Pawnee village

Indian tribes in Kansas

Interior of an Indian Lodge.

that he caused the Spanish flag to be lowered. The Pawnees were once called the Quiviras. The first of their tribe that we know anything about was "Turk," who led Coronado into the wilderness. These three tribes lived in permanent homes and had their tribal villages, but the fourth tribe were wanderers. They were the Comanches, sometimes called the Padoucas, and they roved over the western part of Kansas and adjacent territory, hunting buffaloes and following the herds as they grazed from place to place. They were fine horsemen, and brave, but very fierce and warlike.

The Kansas of a century ago

This was the Kansas of a century ago. At that time it had received neither name nor boundaries. For the first fifty years that this region was a part of the United States, that is, from the purchase of Louisiana until Kansas was organized as a territory in 1854, the country was little used by the white people except as a pathway to the West.

SUMMARY

President Jefferson, wishing to learn something of the unknown western country, sent out two exploring expeditions. The first, in 1804, was in charge of Lewis and Clark who were to follow the Missouri River and to go on across the mountains until they reached the Pacific coast. They passed along the northeast border of Kansas. The next exploring party was in command of Pike. His route was somewhat in the form of a circle. Beginning at St. Louis it was to pass through Kansas, then south, then east, and up the Mississippi to St. Louis. He visited the Osage Indians in eastern Kansas, the Pawnee Indians in northern Kansas where he raised the American flag, and then marched into Colorado where he discovered Pike's Peak. From Colorado he went into what is now New Mexico, where he was taken prisoner by

the Spaniards. They took him nearly to the Mississippi River and released him. On his return he reported this country as unfit for settlement, and his opinion was shared by later explorers. At the time of Pike's expedition there were four tribes of Indians in Kansas, the Osages, the Kanzas, the Pawnees, and the Comanches.

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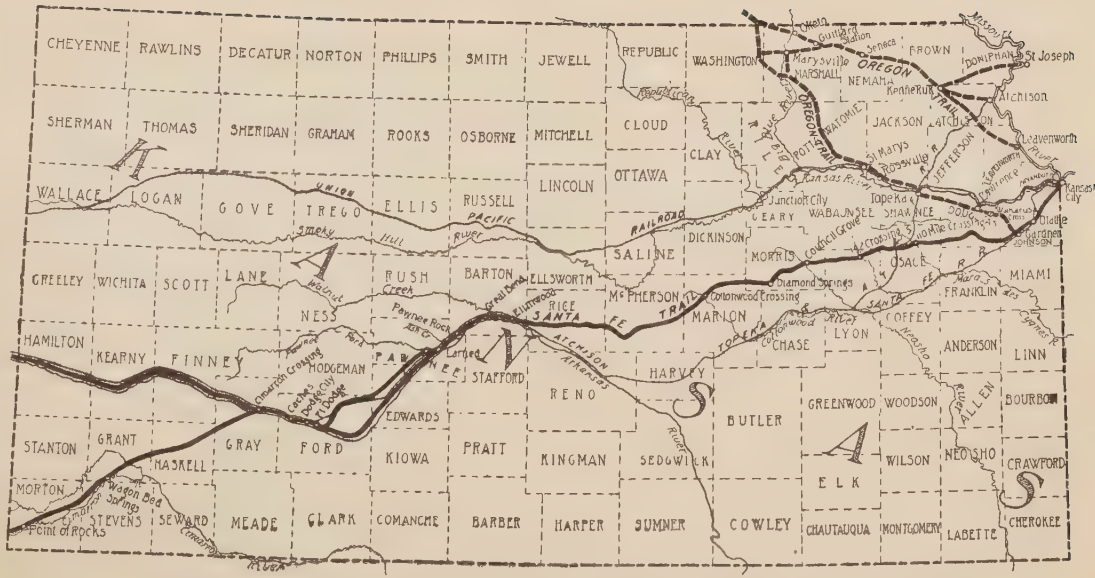
QUESTIONS

1. What was known of the Louisiana Purchase at the time it was acquired by the United States?
2. Who were Lewis and Clark? Give an account of their expedition as it related to Kansas.
3. What route was Pike instructed to take?
4. Describe Pike's visit to the Osages. His visit to the Pawnees. By what other name do we know the Pawnees?
5. Give an account of the remainder of Pike's journey.
6. What was Pike's opinion of the Kansas country? Long's opinion? Washington Irving's opinion?
7. How much of Kansas did the Louisiana Purchase include?
8. What Indian tribes lived within the present bounds of Kansas? Locate and tell something of each.
9. When was Kansas Territory organized? How long was this after the Louisiana purchase?
10. What use did the white people make of Kansas during this period?



The Santa Fe and Oregon Trails, and Early Lines of Railroad, through Kansas.

CHAPTER IV

KANSAS AS A PATHWAY

Nearly three centuries passed from the time Cortez led the Spaniards into Mexico until Kansas became a part of the United States. During those years Spanish settlements had increased in number until at the time of Pike's expedition Mexico included most of what is now California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado.

Mexico a century ago

Santa Fe, said to be the second oldest city in the United States, was the most important point on the northern frontier of Mexico. In those days it was not like the busy American Santa Fe of to-day. It had about two thousand inhabitants, practically all Spaniards, and they lived in little adobe houses arranged around a public square after the manner of Spanish cities.

Old Santa Fe

The "Great American Desert" lay between Santa Fe and the settlements of the western border of the United States. But Captain Pike's interesting descriptions of the wealth and resources of the Spanish country stirred up enthusiasm, and Americans began to make their way across the plains to trade with the Spaniards. Santa Fe soon became an important trading point for all of northeastern Mexico. The traders, on their journeys to the Spanish city, wore a pathway that crossed the length of Kansas. This pathway came to be called the "Santa Fe Trail."

Origin of the Santa Fe Trail

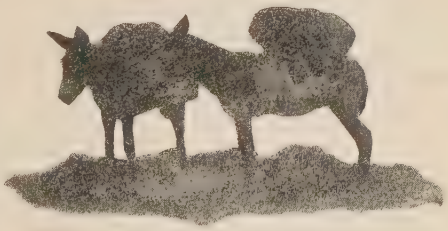
Scenes in early Santa Fe. Left, a street scene. Upper right, an adobe house. Lower right, the old "Palace," used by the Spanish and Mexican authorities as government headquarters for about two centuries. It was in this building that Pike was held prisoner.

Although a few earlier trips were made, the trade with Santa Fe really began in the year 1822 with the journey of Captain Becknell, of Missouri. He had started out the year before to trade with the Indians, and had gone on with a party of Mexican rangers to Santa Fe where he sold his small supply of merchandise so profitably that he decided to try again on a larger scale. In 1822 he took about thirty men and five thousand dollars' worth of merchandise. His success encouraged others, and a regular trade with Santa Fe was soon established.

Captain Becknell the first trader

For several years most of the transportation along the Trail was done with pack mules. A caravan of pack mules usually numbered from fifty to two hundred, each animal carrying about three hundred pounds of merchandise. From the earliest times the Mexicans had used pack mules as a means of transportation, and were skilled in handling them. For this reason the American traders usually employed Mexicans for the work of the pack train. The average rate of travel of a mule train was from twelve to fifteen miles a day. Since the Trail was nearly eight hundred miles long, fifty to sixty days were required for the trip.

Merchandise carried on pack mules



Pack Mules.

Probably the first time that wagons were used was in 1824, when a company of traders left Missouri with twenty-five wagons and a train of pack mules. This experiment was so satisfactory that the use of wagons soon became

Wagons used on the Trail

general and mules were used less and less as pack animals.

The traders and the Indians

Travel over the Santa Fe Trail rapidly increased, and the history of those days is filled with stories of exciting adventure, of danger, of privation, and of deeds of courage. The source of greatest danger and excitement was the Indians, for they did not take kindly to the white men's use of their hunting grounds. For several years the traders crossed the plains in small parties, each man taking only two or three hundred dollars' worth of goods, and they were seldom molested. But peace did not last long. The Indians soon learned more about the journeys of the traders and how to estimate the value of their stock. Also, many of the traders considered every Indian a deadly enemy and killed all that fell into their power simply because some wrong was known to have been committed by Indians. This treatment tended to stir up the hatred of the red men and to make them watch every opportunity for revenge.

An example of the enmity between the Indians and the traders may be seen in an occurrence of 1828. Two young men went to sleep on the bank of a stream a short distance from their caravan and were fatally shot, it was supposed, with their own guns. When their comrades found them one was dead, and the other died by the time the caravan reached the Cimarron River, about forty miles farther on. During the simple burial ceremonies a party of six or seven Indians appeared on the other side of the river. It is probable that these Indians knew nothing of the crime committed or they would not have approached the white men. Some of the men took this view, but, against their advice, the others fired and killed all of the Indians but one, who escaped to carry the news to his tribe. The

Indians of the wronged tribe then followed the caravan to the Arkansas River where they robbed the traders of nearly a thousand head of horses and mules. Other robberies and murders followed until it became necessary for the traders to petition the National Government for troops. The next year soldiers escorted the caravan nearly to the Cimarron River. Government protection was furnished again in 1834, and in 1843. In the other years the traders fought their own way, but the day of small parties was over. For mutual protection, the traders banded together. A single big caravan started out each spring as soon as the grass was sufficient to pasture their animals, and returned in the fall.

The starting point of the traders

For many years the city of Franklin, on the Missouri River, was the starting point of the traders, the place where they purchased their goods and their outfits. Later, Independence, Missouri, and finally Westport which is now a part of Kansas City, became the emporium of the Santa Fe trade. The tourists and traders began to gather about the first of May for the journey that would begin near the middle of that month.

Supplies taken

The ordinary supplies to be taken for each man were about fifty pounds of flour, fifty pounds of bacon, ten pounds of coffee, twenty pounds each of sugar, rice, and beans, and a little salt. Anything else was considered an unnecessary luxury and was seldom taken. The buffalo furnished fresh meat for the travelers.

Teams and wagons

After the first few years horses were little used on the Trail except for riding. A wagon was usually drawn by eight mules or oxen, though some of the larger ones required ten or twelve. The large wagons often carried as much as

five thousand pounds of merchandise and supplies. The loading of the wagons for a journey of nearly eight hundred miles was a very particular piece of work.

Although the traders banded together in one big caravan, they did not all start from the same place nor at the same time. The Kanza and Osage Indians seldom committed worse deeds than petty thievery, and the more warlike Comanches and Pawnees did not often appear along the first two hundred miles of the Trail. The place where all the wagons united to form a caravan was Council Grove, a point about one hundred and fifty miles west of Independence. In those days Council Grove consisted of a strip of fine timber along the Neosho valley. It is said to have been named in 1825 by the United States Commissioners who met on this spot some Osage Indians, with whom they made a treaty for the right of way for the Santa Fe Trail. About 1850 a blacksmith shop and two or three traders' stores were established at Council Grove

Council Grove the meeting place

Council Oak, under which the Commissioners and Indians met at Council Grove to make their treaty.. It is still standing. A Santa Fe marker has been placed beneath its branches.

and this place became "the last chance for supplies" for westbound travelers.

We can not get an idea of those days in any better way, perhaps, than by following an account of one of the caravans. Josiah Gregg, who crossed the prairie eight times, has left a very interesting record of his experiences. Many of the following facts are taken from his account of the journey of 1831.

Journeys of Gregg

For this particular trip there were two hundred men and nearly a hundred wagons, with a dozen smaller vehicles, and two carriages carrying cannon. The total value of the merchandise was about $200,000. For so large an undertaking it was, of course, necessary to have some kind of organization. According to custom, therefore, they elected officers and adopted a set of rules. The head man was the "Captain of the Caravan," who directed the order of travel, selected the camping grounds, and performed many other duties of a general nature. The wagons were divided into four groups, each group under the charge of a lieutenant, who selected crossings and superintended the "forming" of the camp. The men were well armed with rifles, shotguns, and an abundant supply of pistols and knives.

Organization of the caravan

When the time came to start from Council Grove the command "Catch up! Catch up!" sounded by the captain and passed on to all the groups, started a scene of hurry and uproar as the teamsters vied with each other to be first to shout "All's set!" After a period of shouting at animals, the clanking of chains, and the rattling of harness and yokes, all were ready. The command "Stretch out!" was given, and the line of march began.

The starting of the caravan

Crossing the Plains.

Council Grove seemed to form the western boundary of the very rich, fertile, and well-timbered country. From here westward the streams were lined with but little timber growth, and much of that was cottonwood. The country was mostly prairie, with the vegetation gradually becoming more scarce. The traders usually lashed under their wagons a supply of logs for needed repairs, for Council Grove furnished the last good wood they would pass. Westward from Council Grove not a single human habitation, not even an Indian settlement, was to be seen along the whole route. It is difficult to imagine such a condition in Kansas only eighty years ago.

The country west of Council Grove

Soon after leaving Council Grove the traders began watching for buffaloes, and when a small herd was sighted it created much excitement. About half the men had never seen these animals before. All the horsemen rushed toward the herd, and some of the drivers even left their teams and followed on foot.

Buffaloes sighted

Buffaloes, sometimes called American bison. They were described by Cabeza de Vaca as "crooked-backed oxen."

After a few more days of travel, during which nothing more serious happened than a few false alarms of Indians, they reached the Arkansas River. Another day's travel over a level plain brought them in sight of Pawnee Rock, a great rock standing on the plains near the Big Bend of the Arkansas, and a landmark known from one end of the Trail to the other. The surrounding country was not occupied by any tribe of Indians, but was claimed by all of them as a hunting ground, for it was a fine pasture for buffaloes. For many years it had been the scene of bloody battles between different tribes. The Rock afforded an excel-

Pawnee Rock

Pawnee Rock.

lent hiding place and retreat. Since the old Trail passed within a few yards of it, this became a dreaded spot for the traders, for at this point they seldom escaped a skirmish with the Indians. The Rock probably received its name from some of the bloody deeds of the Pawnees, who were especially connected with these scenes.

Forming camp

When the caravan camped at Ash Creek the traders found a few old moccasins scattered around and some camp fires still burning, which seemed to indicate the near presence of Indians. They had, up to this point, marched in two columns, but after crossing Pawnee Fork they formed four lines for better protection in case of attack. In camp the wagons were arranged in the form of a hollow square, each line forming a side. This provided an enclosure for the animals when needed, and a fortification against the Indians. Ordinarily the camp fires were lighted outside the square, the men slept on the ground there, and the animals were picketed near.

The Caches

The next important stopping place was The Caches, near the present site of Fort Dodge. All that marked this spot from the surrounding country was a group of pits in the ground. A number of years before, a small party of traders had attempted to go to Santa Fe in the fall. By the time they reached the Arkansas River a heavy snowstorm forced them to take shelter on a large island, where they were kept for three months by the severe winter. During this time most of their animals perished. When spring came, having no way to carry their goods, they made some caches[1] where they stored their merchandise until they could bring mules to haul it to Santa Fe.

1. A cache was made by digging a jug-shaped hole in the ground and lining it with dry grass, or sticks, or anything to keep out

At Cimarron Crossing the Trail divided, and did not reunite until within a few miles of Santa Fe. The southern route was shorter, but it meant crossing fifty miles of desert before reaching the Cimarron River. In all that stretch of level plain there was no trail, nor landmark, nor stream of water. Travelers sometimes lost their way in this desert, and unless they had prepared for this part of the journey by taking along a sufficient supply of water, they perished of thirst.

The Trail divided into two routes

This caravan decided to take the southern route. A band of Indians soon appeared, carrying an American flag as a token of peace. They talked with the traders by means of signs and told them there were immense numbers of Indians ahead. A little later a band of warriors appeared and threatened to fight. There was great excitement as the caravan prepared for battle and the Indians continued to pour over the hills. But there was no fighting, for the chief came forward with his "peace pipe" from which the captain took a whiff. The warriors were ordered back to rejoin the long train of squaws and papooses who were following with the baggage. There were probably three thousand Indians in this party, and they moved down into the valley and pitched their wigwams. The traders felt sure that since the women and children were along the Indians would not be hostile, and they, therefore, formed their camp a few hundred yards away. The Indians gathered around to gaze at the wagons, for it was probably the first time most of them had

An experience with Indians

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moisture. Then the goods were packed in and the opening closed very carefully by replacing the sod and carrying away the earth that was removed so that no sign was left by which the cache might be discovered. Sometimes a camp fire was built over it to destroy all traces of the cache.

ever seen such vehicles. Some of them followed to the next camp, and the next day a large number of them gathered around the caravan. This sort of thing continued until the traders made up a present of fifty or sixty dollars' worth of goods to "seal the treaty of peace."

Their first news

Some days later the caravan met a Mexican buffalo hunter. He told the traders the news from Santa Fe, the first they had heard since the return of the caravan of the year before. Today Kansas City and Santa Fe are little more than twenty-four hours apart by rail, and we read the latest news from both places in the morning and evening papers.

Round Mound

Round Mound, standing nearly a thousand feet above the level of the surrounding plain, in what is now New Mexico, was one of the landmarks along the Trail. At that point the caravan had completed about three-fourths of the journey to Santa Fe. As they approached the Mound some of the party decided to ascend it. They felt certain that it could not be more than half a mile away, but they had to go fully three miles before reaching it. This remarkable deception in distance is characteristic of the West.[1]

1. Another phenomenon that makes the traveler in a dry or desert country afraid to trust his eyes is the mirage. He often sees what seem to be lakes, trees, buildings, cities, only to find on nearer approach that they all disappear. As Kansas has come under cultivation the mirage has become less frequent, but it is still seen in the western part of the State. Here is a description of one seen in early Kansas:

"On approaching the town of Lerny, about a mile and a quarter this side, we found the whole intermediate space between us and the grove of trees beyond the town apparently occupied by a beautiful lake. On the apparent shore next to ourselves the road ran down and disappeared in the lake, as did the fence upon one side of the road, while the placid and beautiful water extended upon the right and left, until lost in the distance. The trees in the distance appeared to be immersed for half their length in the lake, as if growing

Nothing of particular note occurred from Round Mound to the end of the journey.

Arrival at Santa Fe

The arrival of the caravan at Santa Fe was a source of excitement for both the traders and the city and was celebrated with much festivity. The traders had entered what was in those days a foreign country and had to pay duties on their goods at the custom house. Then came the business of selling these goods to those who had come in from the surrounding country to buy, after which the traders, or freighters as they were often called, prepared for the long return journey, planning to finish the round trip before the winter began. This was but one of many trips made over the Santa Fe Trail.

Travel across Kansas during the '40's

There was a war between the United States and Mexico in 1846-'48. The trouble between the two countries checked the Santa Fe trade between the years 1843 and 1850, but even under these circumstances there was much travel across Kansas during the '40's.[1] There were four principal classes of travelers: soldiers, Oregon emigrants, Mormons, and California gold seekers.

The soldiers

The war with Mexico broke out in 1846, and many of the United States soldiers were sent to that country by way of the Santa Fe Trail. This increased the travel across the prairies.

The remote unsettled region in the Northwest, known

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in the water. Even the reflection of the trees, and of the clouds above, was distinctly visible. We approached the vision and it vanished."

1. Because of the increasing migration westward the National Government decided to send out expeditions for the purpose of discovering the best routes across the mountains to the Pacific. John C. Fremont was selected for this task, and between 1842 and 1850 he made four journeys across the plains. Among the scouts who acted as his guides was the famous hunter and trapper, and Indian fighter, Kit Carson.

as Oregon, was soon to become the home of civilized people. In 1842 wagon trains of emigrants began to undertake the long and weary journey to that far-off country. Others soon followed, and during the next few years many thousands of people settled in the Oregon country.

The Oregon settlers

In those days the Mormon Church had not been long established, but their beliefs had brought the Mormons into trouble with the people around them and with the Government, and they had been forced to move several times. The last time was in 1845, when they left Nauvoo, Illinois, and began the long and perilous journey to the valley of Great Salt Lake, in which region the main body of them remains to-day.

The Mormons

In 1848 a man named James Marshall, who was running a sawmill near the present site of Sacramento, California, discovered shining particles of gold in the mill race, and it was soon found that there were rich gold fields in that part of the country. The news spread, not rapidly as it would to-day, for there were no railroad or telegraph lines west of the Mississippi River and only a few east of it, but within a short time the whole country and even Europe had heard of the California gold fields, and people from all parts of the world began to make their way to the Pacific coast. Some went by water but more of them made the journey overland. Long lines of wagons, or prairie schooners as they were called, wound their way across the plains and over the mountains to California. It is estimated that ninety thousand people passed through Kansas on their way to California during the two years 1848 and 1849, a few of them to gain wealth, but thousands to be disappointed, and many to perish on the way.

The "Forty-niners"

The Oregon settlers, the Mormons, and the gold seekers entered Kansas at or near Atchison, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, or Westport, and moved toward the northwest, crossed the border into Nebraska, and went on across the mountains. The road worn by this westward-moving stream of emigrants was known as the Oregon Trail, though it was sometimes called the Mormon Trail, and more often the California Road. For two thousand miles the Oregon Trail stretched away through an utter wilderness, and every mile of it came to be the scene of hardship and suffering, of battle, or of death. It was one of the most remarkable highways in history. It had several branches, and in many places it followed different routes at different times. The largest number of travelers over this Trail entered Kansas at Westport and followed for a short distance the Santa Fe Trail. Near the present town of Gardner stood a signboard on which were the words, "Road to Oregon." At this point the two historic highways divided. It has been said that, "never before nor since has so simple an announcement pointed the way to so long and hard a journey."

The Oregon Trail

SUMMARY

The Santa Fe Trail was a great road about 775 miles long, beginning successively at the Missouri towns, Franklin, Independence, and Westport, and extending westward to Santa Fe. Four hundred miles of its length were in Kansas. Travel began in 1822 for the purpose of trading with Mexico. The first merchandise was carried on pack mules, but wagons began to be used in 1824. The traders experienced much trouble with the Indians, and in 1829 they began going together in big caravans for protection. The gathering place was Council Grove, where they organized and started. A few of the well-known sites along the Trail were Pawnee Rock, Ash Creek, Pawnee

Fork, and The Caches. At Cimarron Crossing the Trail divided. The northern branch followed the Arkansas and crossed the mountains over practically the same route as that followed by the Santa Fe Railway to-day. The southern branch was the cut-off across the desert. Another historic highway was the Oregon Trail, sometimes called the Mormon Trail and sometimes the California Road. This Trail crossed the northeast corner of Kansas.

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QUESTIONS

1. What part of the United States did Mexico own a hundred years ago?
2. Describe the city of Santa Fe. How did trade first begin with Santa Fe?
3. Tell about the journey of Captain Becknell.
4. Discuss the use of pack mules on the Trail. When were wagons first used?
5. What was the attitude of the Indians and the traders toward each other?
6. What places were in turn the starting point of the traders?
7. What supplies were usually taken?
8. How did Council Grove get its name? Of what importance was the place?
9. Who was Josiah Gregg?
10. Describe the organization of the caravan. The starting.
11. What occurred when buffalo were sighted?
12. What is told of Pawnee Rock?
13. How was camp formed at Ash Creek?

14. Describe The Caches. How did this place receive its name?
15. Where did the Trail divide? Describe each route.
16. What experience did the travelers have with the Indians?
17. Explain the occurrence at Round Mound.
18. Describe the arrival of the caravan at Santa Fe.
19. Discuss the Santa Fe trade during the '40's.
20. Name the classes of travelers who crossed Kansas in the '40's, and give an account of each.
21. Name and describe the trail made by these travelers.

CHAPTER V

KANSAS AS AN INDIAN COUNTRY

Kansas belonged to the Indians

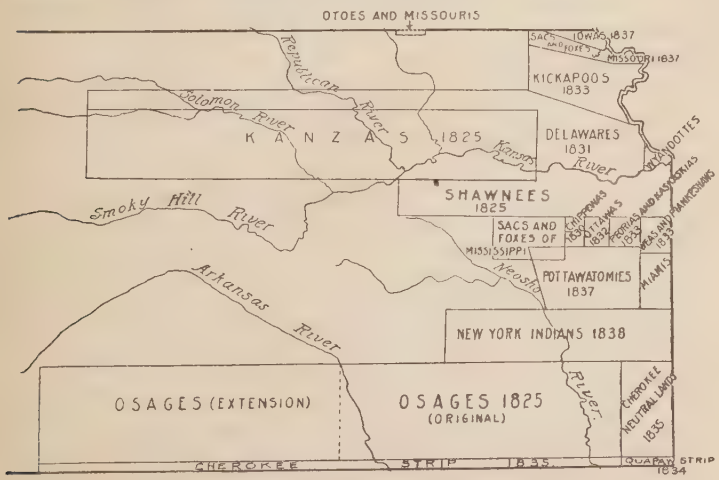
During the years when the white men were traveling back and forth across Kansas they were not making settlements here. The country remained in the undisputed possession of the Indians. The white men did not want it as yet. They looked upon these vast prairies, not as a resource, but as so much land to be crossed in reaching places farther west. But changing conditions in the states east of the Mississippi River made people begin to look upon Kansas in a different light. The country there was becoming thickly settled and the people wanted the lands of the eastern Indians.

Removal of eastern Indians to Kansas

Soon after the Louisiana purchase was made people began to talk of an Indian reserve, of a state set aside for the Indians, and it was believed that these western prairies would be useful for such a purpose. Nothing definite was done, however, until 1825, when the National Government began the "removal policy." The eastern part of Kansas was occupied by two tribes of Indians, the Kanzas, or Kaws as they are often called, north of the Kansas River, and the Osages south of it. In 1825 the National Government made treaties with these two tribes. Under the provisions of these treaties each tribe retained only a small part of its territory, the rest being ceded to the Government. In return, the Indians were to receive certain annual payments and were to be sup-

plied with cattle, hogs, and farming implements. The Government was also to provide them with blacksmiths and with teachers of agriculture. With these two tribes restricted to their reservations, a large part of eastern Kansas was left to be apportioned into reservations for Indians from the East. In 1830 Congress passed an act setting aside an Indian country, which included eastern Kansas. Then the removal policy was carried out. Under this arrangement the Government made treaties with the various eastern tribes by which they gave up their lands in exchange for certain tracts in the Indian country. The Shawnees

An Indian in War Dress.



Indian Reservations in Kansas.

had come in 1825, and during the ten or twelve years following 1830 about seventeen tribes were located on reservations in Kansas. Among these were the Iowas, Sacs and Foxes, Kickapoos, Delawares, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Wyandottes, and Miamis. By 1850 there was not a tribe left east of the Mississippi River. The Indians had all been moved to these western plains, and no white man could settle on any of the reservations without the consent of the Indians.

According to the treaties the Indians were promised their land "so long as grass should grow or water run."

Indians removed from Kansas

But it soon developed that the white men wanted Kansas also. In 1854 we find the tribes being again transferred, this time to the Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, where the remnants of the various tribes still remain.[1]

Although Kansas was not used during those early years to make homes for white settlers, a few hundred people came here. They were of three different classes; fur traders, missionaries, and soldiers.

It is impossible to say when the first hunters and trappers came to these western plains, for they were gen-

The fur traders

erally obscure men and little was known of their comings and goings, but they were the real pathfinders of the West. There are records of fur traders here in the very early years of the nineteenth century, and they gradually went farther and farther into the vast wilderness. The streams of travel across Kansas in the '40's followed paths that had been pointed out by the fur traders.

1. The fact that Kansas was once an Indian country is shown by the many Indian names of counties, towns, and streams; as, Topeka, Pottawatomie, Hiawatha, Wyandotte, Shawnee, Cheyenne, Cherokee, and Kiowa.

The fur companies established many trading posts, which served as forts for protection against the Indians and as places to which hunters and trappers could bring their furs. Some of the hunters and trappers were employed by the fur companies and others worked independently.

The Indian tepee, made of poles and buffalo hides, was the only home of the wandering tribes, and was used by the other tribes when on hunting trips.

Many Indians also engaged in this trade, and often they were given tobacco, whisky, and weapons in exchange for their furs. In this way much of the work of the missionaries was undone. In the earlier years the hunters and trappers found many kinds of wild animals in Kansas: the buffalo, the wolf, the fox, the deer, the elk, and the antelope, and along the streams the beaver, the otter, the mink, and the muskrat. Later, the main supply of furs came from the mountains, and the whole fur trade gradually moved west of what is now Kansas.

The attempt to civilize the Indian began in the days of the early explorers, and it was on Kansas soil that the first missionary's life was lost in the cause. This man was Father Padilla, a Jesuit, who came with Coronado on his

journey to Quivira. Father Padilla became much interested in the Quivira Indians and remained to do missionary work among them. His preaching was of short duration, however, for he was soon killed, whether by the Quivira or some other tribe is not known.

Father Padilla, the first missionary in Kansas

Centuries later, when Kansas became a part of the United States and was explored and traversed by white men, missionaries were among the first to arrive. They came to instruct the Indians in the Christian religion and to persuade them to adopt the customs of civilization.

Kansas missionaries of the nineteenth century

Of the many who came, Rev. Isaac McCoy probably deserves first mention. He had spent many years in work among the Indians and strongly urged the removal policy. He believed that if they could live in a separate state, free from contact with the white race, the Indians could be civilized, and he gave his life to this work.

Jotham Meeker and his wife were among the most devoted of the missionaries, but there were many others, both men and women, who placed the welfare of human beings above mere gain and who endured the hardships of life among the savages for the sake of the good they might do.

As soon as the eastern Indians were removed to Kansas a number of missions were established by Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Friends, and Catholic churches. The work of the missionaries was not confined to religious instruction. Schools were established,[1] books were printed,

Missions established

1. Among the schools established by the missions three have continued in existence and have developed into important schools of to-day: Highland College, established by the Presbyterians; St. Mary's College, by the Catholics; and Ottawa University, by the Baptists.

Lawrence J. Agin

the Indian girls were taught cooking and sewing, and the boys were taught farming and such trades as blacksmithing and carpentering.

The most noted mission in Kansas was the one

Shawnee Mission as first built in 1830. In 1839 a new location was selected and fine new buildings constructed.

established by the Methodist Church for the Shawnee Indians near the present site of Kansas City. This mission was opened in 1830 and continued its work for more than a quarter of a century. It had a large tract of land and good buildings, and maintained a successful school. Rev. Thomas Johnson, who took a prominent part in early Kansas affairs, was in charge of the mission.

The soldiers

The third class of people who came to early Kansas was the soldiers. Their presence was necessary for the protection of the few white people against the Indians. Fort Leavenworth

The Camp of Instruction held each year at Fort Riley on that part of the reservation known as Pawnee Flats. Near the center of the view is the old Pawnee Capitol.

Pontoon Bridge at Fort Riley.

Above is the Old Wall at Fort Leavenworth. This wall is all that remains of the original Fort. The lower picture is of the Main Parade at Fort Leavenworth at the present time.

was established by the National Government in 1827, as headquarters for the troops. This was shortly after the beginning of the Santa Fe trade. During the '40's this fort was used as a base of supplies for the soldiers of the Mexican War, and as an outfitting point for many of the California gold seekers and Mormon emigrants. Fort Leavenworth is to-day one of the most important of the

national forts. A number of other forts were established, among them Fort Riley, Fort Dodge, Fort Scott, and Fort Hays, but all of these have been abandoned except Fort Riley.

Population of pre-territorial Kansas

Kansas remained in possession of the Indians until 1854, when it was organized into a territory. With this date a new era began. At this time the white population consisted of about twelve hundred people, one half of them soldiers and the other half connected with the trading posts and the missions.

SUMMARY

When the country that is now Kansas became a part of the United States it was occupied by four tribes of Indians. In 1825 the Kanza and Osage tribes ceded a large part of their lands to the Government and the eastern quarter of the State was made a part of the Indian country by the Act of 1830. Following this a number of eastern tribes were removed to reservations in Kansas, where they remained until Kansas was organized as a territory, in 1854, when they were moved to Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. During these years there was much travel through the State, but up to 1854 the white population numbered only about twelve hundred. These people were of three classes; traders, missionaries, and soldiers.

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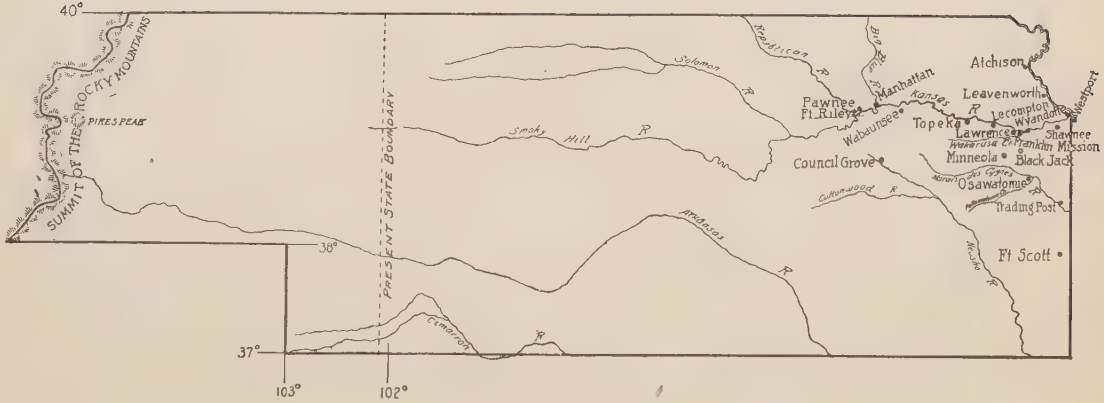
QUESTIONS

1. What use did the white people make of Kansas during the first half of the nineteenth century?
2. How did the condition of the Indians here differ from that of the Indians in the East?
3. What was the removal policy? Name some of the Indian tribes brought here. What promise was made them?
4. Name the three classes of white people who came to Kansas during this period.
5. Who was Father Padilla? Name some of the missionaries. What work did they do?
6. Tell of the fur traders and their relations with the Indians.
7. Why were the soldiers here?
8. When did Kansas cease to be an Indian country?



Territorial Kansas.

CHAPTER VI

KANSAS ORGANIZED AS A TERRITORY

The year 1854 is an important one in the history of Kansas, for it brings to a close the period during which this region was used as a hunting ground by the Indians and marks the beginning of its use as a home for white people. The white settlers did not come in peace and quiet; the first dozen years following 1854 were filled with hatred, struggle, and bloodshed. This was brought about by conditions outside of Kansas. As we have seen, twenty-five years earlier Kansas was made an Indian territory because people in the states wanted the lands of the eastern Indians. In 1854 a terrible conflict began here because there was a division between the North and the South on the question of slavery.

The year 1854 an important date

Slavery had existed in the United States since very early colonial days. It had not been profitable in the northern states, but in the cotton fields of the southern plantations slave labor was in demand, and its use after the invention of the cotton gin had increased steadily with the passing years. The Northerners had long been opposed to slavery and made every effort to keep it from spreading into northern and western territory, while the Southerners were just as determined that it should flourish and that it should be extended into new territory. This difference between the North and the South developed great bitterness. Neither side lost any opportunity to take advantage of the other, and each was anxious to

Attitude of the North and South toward slavery

secure a majority in the Senate in order to obtain favorable legislation. This matter was so carefully watched that it had long been the custom to keep the "balance of power" between the states; that is, to admit free and slave states alternately so as to keep the number of pro-slavery and free-state senators balanced. The North, because of its more rapid growth in population, had long had a majority in the House.

The Missouri Compromise, 1820

Missouri was along the dividing line between the North and the South, and when it asked to be admitted to the Union there followed a long debate in Congress as to whether it should come in slave or free. The question was finally settled by the Missouri Compromise, which provided that Missouri might come in as a slave state but that all the rest of the territory included in the Louisiana Purchase and lying north of 36° 30′, the line forming the southern boundary of Missouri, should be forever free. In other words, slavery was to be forever excluded from Kansas and the territory lying north of it.

Slavery trouble brings on the Civil War

This was in 1820, about the time of the beginning of the Santa Fe trade. During the years when Kansas was an Indian country and was traversed by countless caravans the country remained bound by the terms of this compromise. But all this time the feeling of animosity between the North and the South was growing more intense; northern churches and newspapers denounced the evils of slavery, free-state and abolition parties developed, thousands of slaves were assisted in making their escape through the North to Canada in spite of the strict fugitive slave law, and there was bitter strife in Congress between the free-state and the slave-state members. The relations between the North and the South

were becoming more and more strained. The time was rapidly approaching when the differences between the two sections were to be settled by a great war.

The Civil War began in 1861, the same year in which Kansas became a state; but seven years earlier, in 1854, Congress had passed a measure that brought the slavery trouble into Kansas and made this State the battle ground in the great national struggle over the slavery question.

The conflict brought into Kansas in 1854

The measure passed by Congress that played such an important part in the history of Kansas and of the Nation was known as the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and was the work of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. It provided that the two territories, Kansas and Nebraska, should be organized, and that the question of slavery should be left for the people of each territory to decide for themselves. This method of settling the question was known as "popular sovereignty." Because the settlers were often called squatters it was frequently called "squatter sovereignty."

The Kansas-Nebraska Bill, 1854

Kansas and Nebraska were part of the territory which, according to the terms of the Missouri Compromise, was to be forever free, but under the Douglas Bill they were to become either slave or free as the people who settled the territories might decide. When this Bill was introduced into Congress it raised a storm of indignation among those opposed to slavery, and the debate which ensued lasted for months. The whole North was aroused and poured forth objection and protest, but to no avail. The Bill was passed May 30, 1854.

Reception of the Bill

The Kansas-Nebraska Bill meant that the Missouri Compromise had been repealed and that there was no longer any boundary line against slavery. It meant

that Kansas and Nebraska were offered as prizes to be contended for by the free and the slave states. The South said, "You may have Nebraska; Kansas is ours." The North refused to recognize such a division of spoils and insisted that both territories had been carved from free soil and should both come into the Union free. Both North and South desired to secure Kansas, and each side urged that as many as possible of its own people should emigrate to the new Territory. It could scarcely be expected that, under such circumstances, Kansas would be left for gradual and peaceful settlement. The result was that the scene of strife was transferred from Congress to these western prairies, and from that time until the admission of the Territory as a state the conflict between the forces of freedom and slavery was waged here.

Result of the Bill

It must be remembered that at this time Kansas was an Indian country; that many of the eastern tribes had given up their lands in exchange for lands here which had been promised to them forever. Nevertheless, the Indians were removed from Kansas, many of them at once and others more leisurely. They were taken to what has since become Oklahoma, where many of them still live. In this way room was made for the white settlers to enter Kansas.

Indians removed from Kansas lands

SUMMARY

For many years there had been bitter feeling between the North and the South on the slavery question. In 1820 the Missouri Compromise was passed. This measure provided that all the Louisiana Purchase lying north of the southern boundary of Missouri, except Missouri itself, should be forever free. This agreement was observed until the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in 1854.

This bill provided that the settlers of each of these territories should decide whether it was to be made slave or free. Each side was determined to win Kansas, and as a result the slavery struggle was brought here. In order to make room for settlers the Indians were moved to Indian Territory, now known as Oklahoma.

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QUESTIONS

1. Why is 1854 an important date in Kansas history?
2. What great national question affected Kansas at that time? Explain.
3. Explain the attitude of the North and the South toward slavery.
4. What was meant by the "balance of power"?
5. Give the provisions and the date of the Missouri Compromise. How did this Compromise affect Kansas?
6. What did the Kansas-Nebraska Bill provide? Give the attitude of the North and the South toward it.
7. How did this Bill affect the Missouri Compromise? What was the result in Kansas?
8. What was done with the Indians in Kansas?

THE SONG OF THE KANSAS EMIGRANT

We cross the prairies as of old
The Pilgrims crossed the sea,
To make the West as they the East
The homestead of the free.

CHORUS:

The homestead of the free, my boys,
The homestead of the free,
To make the West as they the East
The homestead of the free.

We go to rear a wall of men
On Freedom's southern line
And plant beside the cotton tree
The rugged northern pine.

We're flowing from our native hills,
As our free rivers flow;
The blessings of our mother-land
Is on us as we go.

We go to plant her common schools
On distant prairie swells,
And give the Sabbaths of the wild
The music of her bells.

Upbearing like the ark of old,
The Bible in her van,
We go to test the truth of God
Against the fraud of man.

No pause, nor rest, save where the streams
That feed the Kansas run,
Save where our pilgrim gonfalon
Shall flout the setting sun.

We'll tread the prairies as of old
Our fathers sailed the sea;
And make the West as they the East
The homestead of the free.

—JOHN G. WHITTIER.

CHAPTER VII

THE COMING OF THE SETTLERS

Kansas in 1854 was, to most people, only a name, a part of the great desert in the Far West, an Indian country. Many of those who had crossed it in the California emigration had been impressed with the beauty and richness of the country and had written back glowing accounts of it. Some of them had returned from the coast, and were now numbered among our early settlers. When its organization as a territory brought it into such prominence, knowledge of Kansas soon became more general.

Little known of Kansas in 1854

The people of the South felt confident that they could make it a slave state, for they had gained many victories in Congress, and the President, Franklin Pierce, was in sympathy with them. Moreover, they were closer to Kansas than were the northern people, and the only state touching Kansas was the slave state, Missouri.

Advantages of the South

The people of the North, however, possessed one very important advantage. The population of the South consisted largely of plantation owners and their slaves, and it was not an easy matter for these men to leave their property or to take it into a new and untried country. On the other hand, the North was a land of small farms and shops and many laborers. Moreover, there was much foreign immigration into the United States in those years, and since

Advantages of the North

the employment of slaves left no place in the South for white laborers, most of the immigrants entered the northern states, and added to the number of those who were ready and anxious to go farther west. Consequently many more settlers came into Kansas from the North than from the South, but the Southerners tried to overcome this handicap in other ways.

The plan of the South was to use Missouri as the stepping-stone to Kansas. Immediately following the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill a number of Missourians came over into Kansas and took as claims large tracts of the best lands, in some cases not even waiting for the removal of the Indians. Settlers who asked for claims were required to build houses and to use the land for homes for a certain length of time. While some of the Missourians met these requirements, many of them did not come here to live. They notched trees, or posted notices, or laid rails on the ground in the shape of a house, or in some other way indicated their claims, and returned to their homes in Missouri, coming back only to vote or to fight when it seemed to them necessary. While in Kansas, however, they held a meeting at which it was resolved that: "We recognize slavery as always existing in this Territory," and, "We will afford protection to no abolitionists as settlers of Kansas Territory."

The coming of the Missourians

The free-state people could not step over a boundary line and be in Kansas. They lived a long way off, the trip out here was expensive, and little was known of the new Territory. It was a land without homes or towns, churches, schools, or newspapers, and the Northerners knew that people would hesitate to start to Kansas under all these difficulties.

Handicap to northern emigration

So it came about that even while the Kansas-Nebraska Bill was pending in Congress a Massachusetts man named Eli Thayer had thought out a plan for assisting and encouraging the people to undertake the long journey. His plan was to form a company for the purpose of inducing and organizing emigration to Kansas and reducing the expense and hardship involved. This was not to be done as charity, but was to be put on a business basis. Thayer aroused public interest in his plan by constant writing and speaking, and since the people were ready to listen to whatever promised to aid in making Kansas a free state, money enough was soon raised to organize a company, called the New England Emigrant Aid Company. It gathered and published information concerning the new country and organized emigrants into large parties in order to make the journey more pleasant, to reduce expense, and to lessen danger. Competent guides were sent with the parties. The company established schools, newspapers, mills, hotels, and other improvements that tended to lessen the hardships of the pioneers and to further the development of the new Territory. Several similar organizations were formed, but none of them was so well known nor so efficient as the New England Emigrant Aid Company.

The New England Emigrant Aid Company

Hundreds of people came here under the management of these companies, but probably the greatest service the companies performed was that of giving an immense amount of publicity and advertising to Kansas. Newspapers were filled with descriptions of the loveliness, the fertility, and the future greatness of the new Territory, and people were urged to go to Kansas at once, both to secure the advantages of the country and to help in saving it from slavery.

Work of the emigrant aid companies

In this way interest and enthusiasm were aroused over the whole North, but for every one who came in one of the emigrant aid parties there were many who came independently, especially from the states farther west than New England—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa.

Southern organizations

The organizations in the North aroused much bitter feeling in the South, and a reward was offered for the capture of Eli Thayer. The South soon formed organizations too, some of them being known as Blue Lodges, Social Bands, and Sons of the South.

The coming of the free-state settlers

As has been stated, the Missourians came into Kansas immediately after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill on May 30, but the free-state people were not far behind, for on the first day of August, just two months later, the first party of emigrants sent out by the New England Emigrant Aid Company reached the Territory. Even these were not the first free-state men to arrive; a few who had come independently were already here.

The first party of settlers

This first party consisted of only twenty-nine men. It had been organized with some difficulty, for coming to Kansas was looked upon as a dangerous undertaking. Hundreds of people gathered to bid these men farewell as they started on their long journey to take part in the great conflict between freedom and slavery. There were many who would not have been surprised had the whole party been murdered on their arrival in Kansas, but when nothing of the kind happened others took courage and more parties soon followed.

The pioneer party reached St. Louis by railroad, where

they boarded a steamboat and came up the Missouri River to Kansas City, then a town of only three or four hundred people. There they purchased an ox team to transport their baggage, and on a Saturday evening set out on foot into Kansas. By Tuesday noon they reached the present site of Lawrence, where they pitched their tents on a big flat-topped hill. To-day the great buildings of the University of Kansas stand on this hill, which is still called Mount Oread,[1] the name given it by this first party of pioneers. The weather was extremely hot; a drouth had parched the earth and prairie fires had destroyed the grass, but the pioneers were not discouraged. They staked out claims in the surrounding country and began preparations for the future.

They reach the present site of Lawrence

In a short time the second party arrived. It was under the direction of Dr. Charles Robinson and Samuel C. Pomeroy, who were leaders in the free-state cause during the whole Territorial struggle. This party was much larger, and part of its members were women and children. The town was now laid out, organized, and named Lawrence.[2] On the arrival of this party a boarding house was established by two of the women. It was thus described by a writer of that time: "In the open air, on some logs of wood, two rough boards were laid across for a table, and on wash-tubs, kegs, and blocks the boarders were seated around it." A short time later a hotel was opened. It was constructed by driving into the ground two long rows of poles, which were brought together at the top and the sides thatched

The second party arrives

1. Named after Mount Oread Seminary at Worcester, Mass., of which Eli Thayer was the founder and proprietor.

2. Named in honor of Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, an active member of the Emigrant Aid Company.

Early Kansas City.

with prairie grass. The ends were made of cotton cloth, and the building resembled the "stray roof of a huge warehouse."

The people lived in tents and houses of thatch through the summer and fall, but in the meantime all were busy getting log cabins ready for the winter. By the time winter had come a number of things had been accomplished: a sawmill was running, churches had been organized, two newspapers had been established, and Lawrence had been granted a post office with mail from Kansas City three times a week. The population was about four hundred. Many of the cabins still had cloth doors and were without floors, and altogether the people had all they could do to take care of themselves through the winter. When two more parties of emigrants arrived at the beginning of winter the task became much more difficult.

Getting ready for the first winter

Besides the work of building homes and developing the town, there was much to occupy the minds of the pioneers. Missourians had taken claims over much of the eastern part of the Territory. While some proslavery settlers had come to make homes, just as the free-state settlers had, most of those who had taken claims were really living in Missouri. When the first party came to Lawrence, the members bought out the claims where they located their town; later other claimants appeared, and there was much trouble over the title to the land. The same kind of trouble arose in regard to the land taken by many free-state settlers outside of Lawrence. It became a common occurrence for a Missourian to come over and lay claim to some free-state man's land and warn him to leave the Territory. This caused the formation of the Actual Settlers' Association, which helped to adjust such difficulties.

The Actual Settlers' Association

Lawrence was not the only place in the Territory that was settled before the close of the first winter. People were coming in from north, east, and south, settling on claims and starting other towns. The principal proslavery towns were Leavenworth, Atchison, and Lecompton. Free-state towns were

Other towns

The first house in Topeka.

Lawrence, Topeka, Osawatomie, and Manhattan. Leavenworth and Atchison were both founded by people from Missouri, and, since they were on the Missouri River, came to be outfitting points for travelers over the California and Salt Lake Trails. Lecompton, on the Kansas River, not far from Lawrence, soon became the headquarters of the proslavery people, and for several years was the Territorial capital. Topeka was founded with the hope of its becoming the capital of Kansas. Osawatomie soon became an important free-state center. Manhattan, or

the Kansas River at the mouth of the Big Blue, was for the first few months called Boston. On the arrival of a party of seventy-five people from Cincinnati, Ohio, the name was changed to Manhattan. This party made the entire trip from Cincinnati to Manhattan by boat.

SUMMARY

When Kansas Territory was organized little was known of it, but, because it was wanted by both the North and the South, knowledge of Kansas spread rapidly. The South had the support of every branch of the National Government and the added advantage that the only state touching Kansas was proslavery. The advantage of the North lay in the fact that it had a much larger number of people who were free to move to a new country. The proslavery Missourians came in at once and took claims. A few free-state people came within a month, and in two months the emigrant aid parties began to arrive. The fact that many Missourians had staked out claims and gone back home led to numerous claim disputes and caused the organization of the Actual Settlers' Association. By the time winter had come four emigrant aid parties had arrived at Lawrence, many settlers were living on their claims, and several towns had been started by each side.

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QUESTIONS

1. When was Kansas organized as a territory? In what way had the people gained any knowledge of Kansas up to this time Why did Kansas soon become well known?

2. What advantages did the South have in the effort to win Kansas? The North?

3. Contrast the manner of life in the North and the South in those days. What do you know of the conditions to-day?

4. Why did Missouri play an important part in early Kansas affairs? Explain how Missourians took claims.

5. Why did the North organize emigrant aid companies? What was the chief company? What did it do? Did all the Kansas settlers come under the management of these companies?

6. What was the attitude of the South toward these organizations?

7. When did the first emigrant aid party arrive? Tell of their journey; their settlement. Were they the first free-state settlers to arrive?

8. Give an account of the second party. Tell something of the way they lived. What had been accomplished by the time winter set in?

9. What was the Actual Settlers' Association? Why was it formed?

10. Name several persons connected with this period of Kansas history, and tell something of each.

11. Name and locate some of the towns settled during this period.

CHAPTER VIII

THE FIRST TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

When a territory is organized it must be provided with a government. The people in a territory may not elect their officers as in a state; they may elect a legislature and a delegate to Congress, but the governor, secretary, judges, and certain other officers are appointed by the President.

The government of a territory

In October, 1854, there arrived in Kansas the first Territorial Governor, Andrew H. Reeder, who, although he was known to favor slavery, was heartily welcomed by all the people. That he might become familiar with conditions in the Territory, Governor Reeder made a tour of inspection shortly after his arrival. Although this was but little more than four months after the opening of the Territory, he found a number of settlements scattered over eastern Kansas. Towns were springing up, and the prairies were dotted with the tents and cabins of the pioneers. Several thousand people had arrived by this time, some of them free-state and some proslavery. The proslavery settlers had brought a few slaves. There were also many Indians here, for only a part of the tribes had as yet been removed.

The first Territorial Governor

On his return from his tour of observation, which had included the most remote settlements, as far west as Council Grove and Fort Riley, Governor Reeder issued a proclamation for the first election to be held in Kansas. The date

The first election called

was set for November 29, at which time a delegate to Congress was to be chosen.

Interest in the election

The settlers were all busily engaged in building cabins and otherwise providing for the coming of winter, and since this election was not deemed of much importance they took little interest in it. This was not the case, however, with the Missourians, and at this first election, under the leadership of their Senator, D. R. Atchison, they gave an exhibition of the methods by which they expected to control Kansas.

Election day, November 29, 1854

On the day before election the Blue Lodge voters began to cross the border into Kansas. They came well armed, and organized into companies, each of which went to a polling place. They came to vote, and they voted. There were so many of them that they were able to outnumber the legal voters in many of the precincts where they took possession of the polls. Election judges who refused to accept their votes were removed and judges of their own installed.[1]

The result

Of course the proslavery delegate was overwhelmingly elected. He would probably have been elected had the Missourians stayed at home, for up to this time a majority of the settlers outside of Lawrence favored slavery. The result of this unfair election was to renew the excitement in the North at such a working out of the principle of "popular sovereignty." But the free-state pioneers were not to be discouraged. They continued, during the winter, their home building, their preparations for the spring cultivation, and the securing of titles to their land.

1. It should be borne in mind that many of the Missourians who took such an active part in Kansas affairs were not representative citizens of that state, but were of the unprincipled and outlaw classes. Many of them were hired for this work.

The first event of importance in the new year was the taking of the census of the Territory in the spring. It showed a total population of 8601, about 3000 of whom were voters. A little later a date was set for the election of a Territorial Legislature. Since this body of men would make the laws for the Territory, there was no lack of interest among the settlers in this election. It was well understood that the Missourians were expecting to vote again. Money was being raised and men hired to march into Kansas on election day. They came, fully five thousand of them, armed with pistols, guns, and bowie-knives, and marched to the different polling places. They did not pretend to be residents of Kansas, but boasted that they were from Missouri. They were disorderly and dangerous, and in many cases drove the legal voters from the polls. Not more than half of the 3000 rightful voters cast ballots in this election, but the count showed that more than 6000 ballots were cast.

The second election, March 30, 1855

The whole thing had been so openly fraudulent that the free-state people demanded that the Governor set aside this election and call a new one. The Missourians threatened his life if this were done. When the day came for deciding the question, the men who had been fraudulently elected gathered in the Governor's office, armed and defiant. The Governor and a number of his friends who were there to protect him were also armed. Bitter discussion ensued, but there was no fighting. Contests had not been filed against all of the men elected. Governor Reeder decided to recognize the election except where sufficient proof of fraud was shown. In these cases he threw out the returns and ordered another election. The proslavery men took no part in the new election, and a number of free-state men were chosen to

The "Bogus Legislature"

the Legislature. When the Legislature met, the proslavery majority promptly unseated these free-state members and recognized the men first elected. This gave the Territory an entirely proslavery legislature. It was called by the free-state people the "Bogus Legislature." The proslavery leaders were B. F. Stringfellow and D. R. Atchison, both of whom lived in Missouri but took an active part in Kansas affairs. Senator Atchison said, "We wish to make Kansas in all respects like Missouri." So they adopted the whole body of Missouri laws, and added a series of slave laws that were probably the most severe of any ever enacted in the United States.

The first Legislature, at Pawnee, July, 1855

The Governor chose Pawnee as the place where the Legislature should meet. Pawnee was a new town on the Kansas River, within the present bounds of the Fort Riley military reservation. Since it was west of nearly all the settlements, the members had to make long journeys to reach it. Both because of the inconvenience of location and because the proslavery members desired to be nearer the Missouri border, the Legislature remained in session at Pawnee only five days, just long enough to unseat the free-state members and to pass an act removing the seat of government temporarily to Shawnee Mission. All that remains of Pawnee to-day is the old stone building that was erected for a capitol.

The removal of Governor Reeder

Governor Reeder had refused to accede to all the demands of the proslavery people, and had fallen into disfavor with them. When he refused to sign some of their measures they petitioned the President for his removal, which soon followed. Governor Reeder's administration had lasted through less than a year of these troublous times. In the summer of 1855, with the Territory little more

than a year old, the people were divided into two bitter factions, proslavery and free-state, with the proslavery people congratulating themselves upon being rid of a Governor they could not control, upon having the support of the President, and upon having a Legislature unanimously proslavery. Daniel Woodson, the Territorial Secretary, who now became Acting Governor, approved the acts of the proslavery Legislature.

Gloomy outlook for the free-state people

These were dark days for the free-state people; they had no hand in the Government and no recognition in the laws of the Territory. They were denounced, misrepresented, and ridiculed. To add to the gloom of the situation, the new Territorial Governor, Wilson Shannon, at first entirely ignored the existence of free-state citizens. No community could obey the slave laws passed by the "Bogus Legislature" without becoming proslavery. But the free-state people had no intention of becoming proslavery; they had no intention of giving up the struggle. They found themselves confronted with the question of what was to be done. It was a very grave situation.

SUMMARY

The first Territorial Governor, Andrew H. Reeder, arrived in October, 1854. After a tour of inspection, he called an election to choose a Territorial delegate to Congress. Although there were probably enough proslavery settlers to carry the election, the Missourians, to make sure, came over in force, and elected their candidate with an overwhelming majority. Another election was called in March to choose members of a Territorial Legislature. The Missourians came again, and although the census had shown but 3000 voters in Kansas there were twice that number of ballots cast. On proof of fraud Governor Reeder threw out the contested returns and free-state men were elected, but when the Legislature met the proslavery

majority unseated them and recognized those first elected. Pawnee was chosen by the Governor as the Territorial capital, but after five days the Legislature adjourned to Shawnee Mission. The measures passed were entirely in the interests of slavery. Although Governor Reeder came to Kansas favoring slavery, he did not approve of the methods of the proslavery people. He was removed in July, 1855. He was replaced by Wilson Shannon, who was in full sympathy with slavery interests. Every condition was unfavorable to the free-state people at this time.

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QUESTIONS

1. How is a territory governed?
2. Who was the first Territorial Governor of Kansas? How long did he serve? What was his attitude toward slavery?
3. What were the conditions in Kansas when the first Governor arrived? How far west did settlements reach at that time?
4. When was the first election held? What was its purpose? Give an account of it.
5. When was the first census taken and what did it show?
6. What was the purpose of the second election? Give an account of it.
7. Why was the "Bogus Legislature" so called? Where did it meet? What did it do?
8. Who were some of the proslavery leaders?
9. Why were these "dark days" for the free-state people?
10. Who was the new Territorial Governor? With which side did he sympathize?

CHAPTER IX

RIVAL GOVERNMENTS IN KANSAS

The free-state plan

The free-state people decided to ignore the proslavery government, and since they were really made outlaws by the "Bogus Legislature" they organized another government and sought the admission of Kansas as a state. To accomplish this it was necessary to draw up a state constitution, which must be approved by the people of the Territory and by Congress.

A number of meetings were held for the purpose of getting the free-state people interested and willing to work together. The leaders in these efforts were Dr. Charles Robinson, of Lawrence, ex-Governor Reeder, who had come back to Kansas as a tireless worker in the free-state cause, and James H. Lane, a man of much experience who had recently come to Kansas. Lane became one of the most radical of free-state men and played an important part in Kansas affairs for many years.

Free-state leaders

James H. Lane.

In the fall of 1855 a convention was held at Topeka, and a state constitution which said, "There shall be no slavery in this State," was drawn up. When a little later the

The Topeka Constitution, 1855

Topeka Constitution was submitted to a vote of the people it carried by an immense majority. Only free-state people voted, of course, for the proslavery people did not recognize any of these acts as having any force. Later in the winter state officers were elected under the Constitution, Dr. Charles Robinson being made Governor and James H. Lane a United States Senator. In the spring of 1856 the Constitution was sent to Congress with a request that Kansas be admitted to the Union, but the bill making Kansas a state failed to pass.

The Wakarusa War, 1855

These were not the only events occurring in the Territory. It had become evident early in the fall of 1855 that with the people divided into these two groups, each governing itself and denying the authority of the other, there would be a conflict. The proslavery people had committed several outrages that added to the irritation of the free-state people, but the real trouble came with the murder of a free-state man. This brought on what was called the Wakarusa War.

The beginning of the trouble

A proslavery man named Coleman shot and killed a young free-state man named Dow. This occurred about ten miles south of Lawrence. Coleman then fled to Westport, Missouri, where he appealed for protection to a man named Jones, who, although he lived in Missouri and was the postmaster at Westport, had been appointed by the "Bogus Legislature" as sheriff of Douglas County. Jones was a border ruffian of the lowest and most dangerous type, and had made himself obnoxious to the free-state people by his leadership in the fraudulent elections.

In the meantime a friend of Coleman declared that his

life was threatened by Jacob Branson, an old man with whom young Dow had made his home. Thereupon Sheriff Jones arrested Branson, but a party of free-state men, indignant because of such high-handed proceedings, rescued him and took him to Lawrence.

The arrest of Branson

Of all the settlements in Kansas, Lawrence was the most hated by the proslavery people, for it was the hotbed of free-state principles and the gathering place of those who scorned the Territorial Legislature. There had come to be a general proslavery conviction that nothing less than the destruction of this town could bring them peace and safety.

Proslavery hatred of Lawrence

Lawrence had nothing to do with any of this trouble with the sheriff, but when the rescued Branson was taken there it gave the enemy an excuse to threaten the destruction of the town. When his prisoner was taken from him, Jones sent a call to Missouri for help and asked Governor Shannon for three thousand men to "carry out the laws." The result was that fifteen hundred Missourians assembled for the destruction of Lawrence, and camped on the banks of the Wakarusa River about three miles south of the town.

Sheriff Jones gathers an army

Meanwhile, although Branson and his rescuers had left Lawrence and there was not a man in the town for whom Jones had a warrant, his army continued to gather, and Lawrence prepared for defense. The surrounding settlers came in and the six hundred men built fortifications and drilled.

Lawrence prepares for defense

The army of Jones, "an unwashed, braggart, volcanic multitude," was living off the surrounding country, rifling cabins and stealing horses and cattle. The people

End of the Wakarusa War

of Lawrence were feeling the burden of the siege also, for with the large number of those who had come in from the outside their supplies were being rapidly exhausted. Finally two men succeeded in getting through the lines of the enemy and in reaching the Governor who was being deceived about conditions. Governor Shannon then came to Lawrence, and, learning how things really were, took an active part in arranging a treaty between the opposing forces and, to the disgust and disappointment of Sheriff Jones, dispersed the proslavery army. Without battle or bloodshed, what has since been known as the Wakarusa War was over.

SUMMARY

Instead of submitting to the proslavery Territorial Government, the free-state people decided to set up another government. They held a convention at Topeka and drew up a constitution prohibiting slavery. This constitution was adopted by the free-state people of the Territory, and then sent to Congress with a request that Kansas be admitted to the Union. The bill failed to pass. These rival governments within the Territory brought on the Wakarusa War, the principal events of which were as follows: Coleman shot Dow and fled to Jones, sheriff of Douglas County, for protection. Jones arrested Dow's friend Branson, who was rescued by free-state men and taken to Lawrence, the town most hated by the proslavery people. Jones then gathered an army of Missourians for the purpose of destroying Lawrence. While both sides were preparing for the struggle, two free-state men succeeded in reaching Governor Shannon, who came to Lawrence, and, on learning the real condition, succeeded in arranging a treaty of peace, and dispersed the proslavery army.

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QUESTIONS

1. Explain what is meant by "rival governments in Kansas."
2. What was the purpose of the Topeka Constitution?
3. Was Kansas admitted under this Constitution?
4. Who was Charles Robinson? James H. Lane?
5. What event brought on the Wakarusa War? Why was it so named?
6. Name five persons connected with this war, and tell something of each.
7. What did Lawrence have to do with the trouble?
8. Give the events of the Wakarusa War. How was it ended?

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

CHAPTER X

THE PERIOD OF VIOLENCE

The Wakarusa War closed in December, 1855. This second winter proved to be an exceedingly severe one, and many of the settlers were not sufficiently protected against the sudden and intense cold. Most of the houses were hastily constructed, one-room log buildings, many of them with dirt floors, and windows and doors of cotton cloth. The storms drifted into these cabins through numberless chinks and cracks in roof and walls. One of the pioneers, writing of that winter, says: "At times, when the winds were bleakest we went to bed as the only escape from freezing. More than once we awoke in the morning to find six inches of snow in the cabin. To get up, to make one's toilet under such circumstances, was not a very comfortable performance. Often we had little to eat; the wolf was never far from our door during that hard winter of 1855-'56."

The severe winter of 1855-'56

The struggle of the pioneers with the hardships of winter closed hostilities for a while, but it soon became evident that the Missourians were preparing more extensively than ever to invade Kansas, destroy Lawrence, and drive the free-state people from the Territory, or force them to recognize the proslavery Territorial Government. The free-state people began to gather stores and ammunition and to send calls to the northern states for men and money to meet the situation.

Preparations for hostilities

A number of minor conflicts occurred. Sheriff Jones

was wounded, a young free-state man named Barber was killed, and then came the long feared attack upon Lawrence. From the beginning the policy of the free-state people had been to avoid conflict wherever possible. On this occasion they made every attempt to conciliate and to pacify the attacking force, but in vain. As the proslavery leaders rode through the town they were invited to dinner by Mr. Eldridge, the proprietor of the new $20,000 hotel built by the Emigrant Aid Company. They accepted the invitation, and in the afternoon the mob completely demolished the hotel. They threw the two printing presses of the town into the river, ransacked stores and houses, taking whatever they wanted, and before leaving town burned . Governor Robinson's home. The financial loss to Lawrence and the surrounding country was heavy. Though the people had been oppressed and outraged they had not been conquered. By offering no resistance they had robbed the affair of any possible justification in the eyes of the world.

The sacking of Lawrence, May 21, 1856

John Brown.

There was one who bitterly opposed this policy of nonresistance, who believed that the way to meet the situation was to fight. This was John Brown, a tall, gaunt, grizzled old man who had come to Kansas a few weeks before the sacking of Lawrence. Five sons had preceded him and

John Brown

had settled near Osawatomie. John Brown came, not to aid his sons in their pioneer struggles, nor to make a home for himself, but because it seemed to him an opportunity to strike a blow at slavery. He hated slavery with an intensity that knew no bounds, and he gave all of his mind and energy to warfare against it.

The sacking of Lawrence roused him to a high pitch of excitement. He believed that this outrage should be avenged, and determined to strike a blow, to return violence for violence. With a party of seven or eight men, including four of his sons, he made a night trip down Pottawatomie Creek where a number of proslavery settlers lived. Five of these settlers were called out of their houses and killed.

The Pottawatomie Massacre, May 24, 1856

This kind of warfare was not in accordance with the plans or purposes of the leaders of the free-state movement, and was not approved by them. News of the awful affair spread rapidly through the Territory and created wild excitement. The Pottawatomie massacre was followed by a period of nearly four months of violence on both sides.

Beginning of four months of violence

A band of border ruffians gathered to wreak vengeance on those who had taken the lives of the proslavery settlers of Pottawatomie Creek. The battle of Black Jack resulted, in which the border ruffians were defeated by John Brown and his men. The Missouri border hurriedly gathered more forces and marched a well-armed body of men into Kansas. The free-state men had been busy, too, and on June 5 the Missourians were met by a band of armed free-state Kansas settlers.

Both sides' arm for war

This alarming state of affairs aroused Governor Shannon and he at once ordered both sides to disperse. The free-state army disbanded, but the Missourians obeyed

Armies dispersed by the Governor

sullenly, and on their way back to Missouri they committed a number of depredations, and pillaged Osawatomie, which they hated because it was the home of John Brown.

The North was deeply stirred by the calamities endured by the free-state people in Kansas. Although practically

Free-state help from northern states

all of the free-state newspapers here had been closed or destroyed, the papers in the northern and eastern states were filled with narrations of the hardships, robberies, and murders that had befallen antislavery settlers in the Territory. The Kansas troubles were discussed from the pulpit, and the great preacher, Henry Ward Beecher, advised sending rifles to Kansas and pledged his church for a definite number. The men thus sent out armed with Bibles and rifles were sometimes called "The Rifle Christians." Public meetings were addressed by men fresh from Kansas, among them ex-Governor Reeder, S. N. Wood, and James H. Lane. Much sympathy was aroused for the suffering free-state settlers. Large sums of money were raised, and companies of men were organized to take part in the Territorial contest. The movement swept over the states from Boston to the Northwest.[1] "Societies of semi-military cast, no less willing to furnish guns than groceries, sprang up as if by magic, and overshadowed the earlier, more pacific organizations." As a result of these agitations a stream of migration moved toward Kansas during the spring and summer of 1856. Every party came prepared for defense, and many brought with them a

1. Ingalls said of this period: "No time was ever so minutely and so indelibly photographed upon the public retina. The name of no State was ever on so many friendly and so many hostile tongues. It was pronounced in every political speech, and inserted in every political platform. No region was ever so advertised, and the impression then produced has never passed away."

goodly stock of provisions. One writer says of the immigrants, "There were fewer women and children, less house-luggage, fewer agricultural implements; more men, more arms, more ammunition."

These activities of the North were viewed with alarm by the proslavery leaders. They believed that this inflow of free-state settlers must be checked or it would end all hope of making Kansas a slave state. One of the most important of the measures they adopted for this purpose was the closing of the Missouri River to free-state immigration. They overhauled the steamboats and seized merchandise and arms that were being sent to free-state people, and they arrested and turned back all travelers whom they believed to be unfriendly to the South. All overland immigrants received similar treatment as soon as they touched Missouri soil.

Missouri River closed to free-state immigration

Although this policy occasioned the northern people considerable loss and much inconvenience, it did not check the movement toward Kansas. It simply meant that the immigrants came through Iowa and Nebraska, entering Kansas from the north.

New route to Kansas

The Southerners also appealed to their people and money was raised and men were sent to Kansas, but the response was not to be compared with that of the North.

While these things were going on, Kansas was becoming more and more lawless. It would be hard to say which side surpassed the other in misdeeds. A number of free-state leaders, including Dr. Robinson, were held at Lecompton during the summer, as prisoners on a charge of treason. The free-state people were irritated by the loss of money, supplies, and mail, through the Missouri blockade. Bands

A condition of lawlessness

of armed proslavery men guarded the roads out of Topeka and Lawrence, so that these towns were really in a state of siege. These guards lived on supplies taken from the surrounding settlers, and cut off supplies sent to the towns so that food became very scarce, especially at Lawrence, where the chief article of diet for some time was ground oats. Meanwhile, supplies were reaching the proslavery towns, Tecumseh, Lecompton, and Franklin, without hindrance. It was evident to the free-state people that their enemies expected to starve them out of the Territory, and they were stirred to retaliate. The free-state guerrillas again began their work of seizing the supplies of proslavery settlers and merchants. This was kept up until many of the proslavery people were completely impoverished.

The "Army of the North"

About the first of August a report that Lane was coming with the "Army of the North" spread over the Territory. James H. Lane was one of the free-state men who had been in the northern states, addressing meetings and raising men and money. He was a very eloquent speaker and had influenced many to come to Kansas. The "Army of the North" consisted of several hundred men, women, and children, most of whom had come to make homes for themselves. This army was a combination of several parties that had united to come into Kansas over the new route through Iowa and Nebraska. Lane was with the party, but only a small number were armed or had been gathered by him.

The proslavery leaders began to rally their men along the border. The following sentences are taken from one of the calls they published: "Lane's men have arrived! Civil war is begun! And we call on all who are not prepared to see their friends butchered, to be themselves

driven from their homes, to rally to the rescue." A large number of men soon gathered on the border, anxiously awaiting permission to move into Kansas; but as Governor Shannon had dispersed the Missouri army a few weeks earlier, he now refused to issue orders for the new army to move into the Territory.

A proslavery army gathers

About this time Governor Shannon resigned. He had so displeased the proslavery people that he was compelled to flee for his life under cover of night. Daniel Woodson, Secretary of the Territory, now became Acting Governor until the new Governor should arrive. As he was in full sympathy with proslavery interests he opened the Territory to the Missouri invasion. Woodson's power lasted only three weeks, but they were the darkest days that Kansas had experienced.

Governor Shannon resigns

The proslavery army moved into Kansas. The Pottawatomie massacre had not been forgotten, and when this army reached Osawatomie, "the headquarters of old Brown," they attacked the town. John Brown had only forty-one men, and so thoroughly did the enemy do their work this time that only four cabins escaped burning.

The burning of Osawatomie

At this time the new Territorial Governor, John W. Geary, arrived. Governor Geary described the situation that he found on his arrival in the following words: "I reached Kansas and entered upon the discharge of my official duties in the most gloomy hour of her history. Desolation and ruin reigned on every hand; homes and firesides were deserted; the smoke of burning dwellings darkened the atmosphere; women and children, driven from their habitations, wandered over the prairies and among the wood-

Arrival of Governor Geary, September, 1856

lands, or sought refuge even among the Indian tribes. The highways were infested with numerous predatory bands, and the towns were fortified and garrisoned by armies of conflicting partisans, each excited almost to frenzy, and determined upon mutual extermination. Such was, without exaggeration, the condition of the Territory at the period of my arrival."

In the meantime the big body of armed Missourians was moving forward and the proslavery settlers were gathering in answer to a call that closed with these words: "Then let every man who can bear arms be off to the war again. Let it be the third and last time. Let the watchword be, 'Extermination, total and complete.'" The free-state people were scattered, unorganized, and but scantily supplied with arms and provisions, and were therefore in no condition to meet such a force. Fortunately, the new Governor, whose policy was that of fair play, at once ordered all bodies of armed men to disband.

Conditions in the Territory

The Missourians, however, continued to move toward Lawrence. The Governor then took some United States troops and went to Lawrence which he found in an almost defenseless condition. The town was poorly fortified, with few provisions and not more than ten rounds of ammunition. Even the women and children were armed. There were not more than three hundred people, but there seemed to be no thought of surrender. They would either repulse the enemy or perish in the attempt. The arrival of the Governor with United States soldiers brought unexpected relief.

Preparations for the defense of Lawrence

On the morning of September 15, Governor Geary marched out to the Missouri army encampment about three miles from Lawrence, held a conference with the

leaders, and insisted that his orders for disbanding be obeyed. The Missourians consented, and the force of twenty-seven hundred well-equipped men went home. Thus ended the four months' reign of violence[1] that had begun with the sacking of Lawrence in May. The threatened attack on Lawrence was the last organized effort of the Missourians to take Kansas by force. Both sides soon gave up their plundering expeditions, travel became safer and property more secure. For a time peace settled down over the Territory, and Governor Geary, believing that order was entirely restored to Kansas, appointed November 20 "as a day of general praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God." With the close of the period of violence a little less than two and a half years had passed since the organization of Kansas as a territory in the spring of 1854.

End of the reign of violence, September, 1856

SUMMARY

Hostilities were renewed in the spring of 1856. The Missourians prepared for invasion, and the free-state people for defense. Several minor conflicts were followed by the sacking of Lawrence, to which the free-state people offered no resistance. This policy was not approved by John Brown. He counseled revenge and the Pottawatomie massacre followed. Then began a four months' "reign of terror." Several conflicts followed, among them the battle of Black Jack. An army was hurriedly gathered by each side, but Governor Shannon ordered them to disperse. The sympathy of the whole North was aroused, and men and money poured into Kansas. This led to the closing of Missouri to free-state travel, and the newcomers entered Kansas through Nebraska. During this time both sides were committing many outrages and there was a constant condition of lawlessness. The coming of the "Army of the North" resulted

1. This period has given rise to the expression "bleeding Kansas."

in the gathering of a large army from Missouri called "the 2700." Governor Shannon resigned, and Acting Governor Woodson permitted this army to enter Kansas, and it marched toward Lawrence, pillaging Osawatomie as it passed. While Lawrence was awaiting attack, Geary, the new Governor, arrived and ordered the army disbanded. This ended the period of violence.

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QUESTIONS

1. When did the Wakarusa War close?
2. Describe the winter of 1855-'56.
3. What conditions came with the spring?
4. Give an account of the sacking of Lawrence.
5. Who was John Brown? Why did he come to Kansas? What was the Pottawatomie massacre? What do you know of John Brown other than what is given in this book?
6. Give an account of the battle of Black Jack, the gathering of armies, and the pillaging of Osawatomie.
7. What free-state assistance was given by the North?
8. What measure did this lead Missouri to take?
9. What was the "Army of the North"?
10. What was "the 2700"? Who permitted this force to enter Kansas?
11. Give an account of the second attack on Osawatomie.
12. Name the Territorial Governors up to this time.
13. Who was the new Governor? How did he describe the conditions that he found in Kansas?
14. How was Lawrence threatened? What became of the army?
15. When did the period of violence close?
16. What condition followed?
17. How long was this after the organization of the Territory?

CHAPTER XI

THE PERIOD OF POLITICAL CONTESTS

The Missourians had given up hope of conquering Kansas by force. After the close of the period of violence the contest became almost entirely a political struggle between the proslavery and the free-state settlers, each side trying to win Kansas by securing its government. The next few years were filled with conventions, elections, and political schemes.

Beginning of the political period, 1857

The second Territorial Legislature met at Lecompton in the opening days of 1857. Because of Governor Geary's efforts to be just to both sides, the Legislature did everything possible to annoy and harass him. The free-state men rallied to his support, but conditions soon became so intolerable that one night in March, after having been in office about six months, he made a hasty escape from Kansas. Governor Geary had found Kansas in a deplorable condition and left it not greatly improved, but he had attempted to do justice to all. His place was taken by Governor Walker, who arrived in May.

Governor Geary leaves the Territory

Up to this time the only attempt to get Kansas admitted as a state was the effort of the free-state men under the Topeka Constitution, but the proslavery people had long been planning to draw up a constitution under which they might secure the admission of Kansas as a slave state. The

A proslavery constitution prepared, 1857

Territorial Legislature provided for a constitutional convention, which met at Lecompton in September, 1857, and prepared what was called the Lecompton Constitution.

Two important events were to take place in the fall of 1857; the election of a new Territorial Legislature, and the vote on the Lecompton Constitution. When election day came, United States troops were stationed in the different precincts to prevent illegal voting and invasions from Missouri. Under Governor Walker's promise of a fair election, both parties voted for the first time since the fraudulent election in the spring of 1855. The result was a free-state victory, and for the first time Kansas was to have a free-state Legislature. This result was not achieved without many protests and threats from the proslavery people, who now became afraid to submit their Lecompton Constitution to a vote, for it was clear that the free-state people were largely in the majority and would defeat it.

The first free-state Territorial Legislature

After a number of meetings and debates among themselves, the proslavery people decided to get around this difficulty by not submitting the Constitution at all, but by offering instead these two statements to choose between: "The Constitution with slavery," or "The Constitution without slavery."

Fear to submit the Lecompton Constitution

This gave the free-state people no chance to vote against the Constitution as a whole, and of course their indignation was aroused. The election was held in December, 1857. The free-state men refused to vote, and after several meetings and a special session of their new free-state Legislature the free-state people appointed a day in January, 1858, for an

Each side holds an election

election to decide for or against the Constitution. This time the proslavery party refused to vote. Thus each side held an election and carried its point by a big majority.

No attention was paid to the defeat of the Constitution at the hands of the free-state people, and it was sent to Congress. After a long discussion Congress attached a number of conditions to the Constitution and sent it back to Kansas to be voted on by all the people. Of the 13,000 votes cast at this election, which was held August 2, 1858, more than 11,000 were against it. This ended the second attempt to get Kansas admitted as a state.

End of the Lecompton Constitution

While the Lecompton Constitution was pending in Congress, the free-state people concluded that it was time for them to try their hands at constitution making again. During the winter and spring of 1858 they produced the Leavenworth Constitution, but it was not favorably received by the people of Kansas and was never voted on by either house of Congress.

The Leavenworth Constitution, 1858

Practically all of these events of Territorial history occurred within a small area. With Lawrence as a center, a circle with a radius of thirty miles would include them all. Another part of Kansas, the southeastern, including what is now Miami, Linn, and Bourbon counties, came into prominence at this time and showed that the period of bloodshed was not yet past. The southeastern part of the Territory had been settled largely by proslavery people, but gradually the Northerners began to come in. The proslavery people frequently made raids on them, the free-state settlers retaliated, and southern Kansas was soon in the midst of a guerrilla warfare. The free-state people

Trouble in southeastern Kansas

engaged in this warfare came to be known as Jayhawkers.[1] Their leader was a man named James Montgomery.

These conditions continued until in the spring of 1858. While the Lecompton and Leavenworth constitutions were being considered in the Territory, there occurred in Linn County the Marais des Cygnes massacre, the most shocking and bloody event of the whole Territorial period. A Southerner named Hamelton made up a list of free-state men whom he planned to seize and execute. On May 19, almost two years to the day after the Pottawatomie massacre by John Brown, Hamelton with a gang of Missourians captured eleven of the free-state men, marched them to a near-by gulch, lined them up and fired a volley. Five men were killed, five were wounded, and one remained unharmed. This terrible deed created great excitement, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to capture Hamelton and his men.[2]

The Marais des Cygnes massacre

Steps were taken to bring about a more settled condition in southeastern Kansas. Though several other outrages took place, none of them was so barbarous as the Marais des Cygnes massacre, and order was gradually restored.

Order restored

During the trouble over the Lecompton Constitution in the closing days of 1857 Governor Walker was compelled to resign, and in the autumn of 1858 Governor Denver, who succeeded him, voluntarily resigned. Although Denver was the fifth Territorial Governor, he was the first one

Proslavery and free-state names dropped

1. The origin of the word "Jayhawker" is uncertain, though a number of different accounts have been given of it. In recent years the term has come to be applied to our State and our people, and it is not unusual for a Kansan to be spoken of as a "Jayhawker."

2. One of Hamelton's men was brought to justice five years later.

who had not been compelled to give up his office. This was one of the indications that better days were beginning in Kansas. Lawlessness was practically over. The South was no longer hopeful of making Kansas a slave state. The settlers dropped the terms proslavery and free-state, and identified themselves with the National political parties.

The Wyandotte Constitution, 1859

In the summer of the next year, 1859, a fourth constitutional convention was held at Wyandotte. There was less hard feeling now between the two factions, and the members of this convention were from both political parties, Democrat and Republican. It was generally conceded by this time that Kansas was to be a free state, and the new Constitution contained the words, "There shall be no slavery in this State, and no involuntary servitude, except for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." This was called the Wyandotte Constitution, and when it was submitted to the people in the fall a large majority of the votes were cast in favor of it.

Kansas admitted to the Union, January 29, 1861

But the question was not yet settled, for Congress had to vote on the admission of Kansas under the Wyandotte Constitution. These events took place in the closing days of 1859, only a little more than a year before the beginning of the Civil War. Relations between the North and the South had become strained almost to the breaking point. The Congressmen from the South had given up hope of making Kansas a slave state, but they were certainly not anxious to admit it as a free state, and consequently a year passed before the Wyandotte Constitution of Kansas was acted upon. Finally, in January, 1861, some of the southern states seceded from the Union and their representatives and senators withdrew from Con-

gress, leaving a free-state majority. The bill for the admission of Kansas under the Wyandotte Constitution was at once called up and passed. The next day it was signed by President Buchanan, and on January 29, 1861, Kansas became a state.

First state officers

In December, 1859, shortly after the people had voted to adopt the Wyandotte Constitution, they held an election to choose state officers to act whenever Kansas should be admitted to the Union. For Governor they chose Dr. Charles Robinson, who had so faithfully served the free-state cause throughout the long but successful struggle. The first United States senators from Kansas were two other well-known free-state men, James H. Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy. The Wyandotte constitution designated Topeka as the temporary capital. An election was held in November, 1861, for the purpose of selecting a permanent capital. Topeka received 7996 votes, Lawrence 5291, and all other places 1184. Thus Topeka became the capital of Kansas.

SUMMARY

The first two and a half years of the Territorial period were spent in the warfare which was practically closed when Governor Geary sent "the 2700" home. The last four months of the two and a half years formed the "period of violence." The next three years were given to the political struggle which ended with the adoption of the Wyandotte Constitution. During the remaining year the people went about their work, while this Constitution was pending in Congress. In 1857, early in the political period, the free-state people succeeded, for the first time, in electing the Legislature. The proslavery people prepared the Lecompton Constitution, but submitted to the people only two statements concerning it. The free-state people refused to vote, but held another election, at which the proslavery people refused to vote.

After the Lecompton Constitution was returned from Congress it was voted on by both factions and defeated. In the meantime the free-state people submitted the Leavenworth Constitution, which was defeated. During the last six months of the political period the Wyandotte Constitution was prepared, adopted, and sent to Congress. This was in 1859. More than a year passed before Congress acted on the matter: then, January 29, 1861. Kansas became a state.

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QUESTIONS

1. How long was Kansas a territory? Into what periods may this time be divided?

2. Was Lecompton a proslavery or a free-state town? Of which faction was the second Legislature? How did the Legislature treat Governor Geary? Who succeeded him?

3. What was the result of the election for a third Territorial Legislature?

4. When and by whom was the Lecompton Constitution made? Why was it not submitted as a whole? What became of it?

5. Give an account of the Leavenworth Constitution.

6. Within about what area did all these events occur? Show this on a map of Kansas.

7. Give an account of the troubles in southeastern Kansas. Who were the Jayhawkers?

8. Give an account of the Marais des Cygnes massacre.

9. What were the conditions in Kansas by the opening of 1859?

10. What was the last constitution made in Kansas? When and by whom was it made?

11. When was Kansas admitted to the Union?

12. Who was the first State Governor?

13. How was the State capital selected?

THE HOMES OF KANSAS

The cabin homes of Kansas!
How modestly they stood,
Along the sunny hillsides,
Or nestled in the wood.
They sheltered men and women,
Brave-hearted pioneers;
Each one became a landmark
Of Freedom's trial years.

The sod-built homes of Kansas!
Though built of mother earth,
Within their walls so humble
Are souls of sterling worth.
Though poverty and struggle
May be the builder's lot,
The sod house is a castle
Where failure enters not.

The dugout homes of Kansas!
The lowliest of all,
They hold the homestead title
As firm as marble hall.
Those dwellers in the cavern,
Beneath the storms and snows,
Shall make the desert places
To blossom as the rose.

The splendid homes of Kansas!
How proudly now they stand
Amid the fields and orchards,
All o'er the smiling land.
They rose up where the cabins
Once marked the virgin soil,
And are the fitting emblems
Of patient years of toil.

God bless the homes of Kansas!
From poorest to the best;
The cabin of the border,
The sod house of the west;
The dugout, low and lonely,
The mansion, grand and great;
The hands that laid their hearthstones
Have built a mighty State.

—SOL MILLER.

CHAPTER XII

PIONEER LIFE

The seven Territorial years had brought freedom to Kansas, but the struggle had left the pioneers little time or strength for building better homes, improving their farms, or establishing public institutions. The energy that might have accomplished these things had been given to fight-

Comforts of life receive little attention

A Dugout.

ing and to politics. When Kansas became a state, the people had almost as few of the comforts of life as when they first came to the Territory. A few of them had come

with little idea of the hardships and privations of frontier life, and others had believed that such conditions would last but a short time. Many of these, of course, grew discouraged and returned to their eastern homes. But the great body of Kansas pioneers had come with the twofold purpose of securing homes and of making a free state and were not to be discouraged. They had come to stay.

In Pioneer Days.

Conditions of living during the '50's

Frontier life is always hard, but it was made many times harder in Kansas by the years of strife and warfare. The inconveniences and hardships were especially severe outside the towns. In these days of railways and good roads, of the telegraph and the telephone, it is difficult to realize what life on the prairies meant in the '50's. Post offices and mail routes came slowly, and for many of the settlers

a trip for mail and provisions meant a journey of two or three days, or even longer, with an ox team. Neighbors were often many miles apart. Nearly every one's supply of farming implements was scanty, and to replace a broken ax might require a trip of from twenty-five to fifty miles. In the winter these journeys were often accompanied with danger and suffering. Streams were without bridges and many of the fords were deep and treacherous. Fences were few and roads were mere trails over the prairies, so when the blizzard swept across the country, piling its drifts of snow and obliterating every landmark, the unfortunate traveler was in great danger of losing his way. Getting a farm under cultivation was slow work at best. Since most of the settlers brought but little money with them they had to trust to raising a crop, and if sickness or drouth or raids made it impossible to raise the crop, want and suffering followed.

The privations, the sacrifices, and the loneliness of pioneer life fell most heavily on the women. Business and necessity brought the men together occasionally, but the pioneer woman in the isolation of her prairie home often saw no friendly face for months at a time. There was much sickness and death, especially among women and children, resulting from the combination of poor food, uncomfortable houses, homesickness, and excitement arising from the many dangers. The cost of transportation was so great that only the most necessary articles were brought from the East. Most furniture was home-made and cooking was done over an open fireplace. Corn bread and bacon with occasional game and wild fruits were the usual foods. In wet seasons there was much fever and ague. Sometimes a whole family would be sick at the same time, with no neighbors near enough to help and no physician within many miles.

A Sod House.

The drouth of 1859-'60

Each year during the Territorial period the crops raised were barely sufficient to keep the people through the winter. There was no surplus at any time, and when the summer of 1859 brought a drouth, a famine resulted. Through all the hard struggle the people had believed that as soon as the strife and political difficulties were over, prosperity would come. However, with the dawning of peace in the Territory there came the most severe drouth that has ever been known in the West. It began in June, 1859, and from that time until November, 1860, a period of more than sixteen months, not enough rain fell at any one time to wet the earth to a depth of more than two inches. Two light snows fell during the winter, but neither was heavy enough to cover the ground. The ground became so dry that it broke open in great cracks, wells and springs went dry, and the crops were a total failure.

There were, at this time, nearly 100,000 people in Kansas, and to fully 60,000 of them the drouth finally meant that they must receive help or starve. They had been able to fight border ruffians, but they could not fight starvation. After a year of the drouth they began to give up and go back East. During the fall of 1860 no fewer than 30,000 settlers abandoned their claims and the improvements that had been made at the expense of so much labor, and left Kansas. There were still 30,000 people here for whom charity was necessary. All this brought bitter disappointment to the people who had come to Kansas with high hopes and willing hands.

Effect of the drouth on Kansas settlers

As soon as the true condition of affairs was known in the East a movement was begun for the relief of the sufferers. Many states responded liberally, and immense quantities of provisions and clothes were sent here to be distributed. Hundreds of bushels of seed wheat were furnished. Besides all of the public help, many relatives and friends sent supplies to the pioneers. Nevertheless, there were many that winter who barely escaped starvation.

Aid sent from the East

Great as was the suffering from disappointment and want, the drouth brought another evil; it threw Kansas back in its development. Not only had a third of the population left the Territory, but the accounts given by those who returned tended to discourage others from coming. The old stories about the "Great American Desert" were revived. Kansas was looked upon as a place of drouth and famine, and for several years the number of immigrants was much decreased.

Drouth retards development of Kansas

All this was taking place while the Wyandotte Consti-

tution was being considered. Kansas was admitted as a state on January 29, 1861, at the close of the terrible drouth. Through the winter and spring of 1861 supplies continued to come in from other states, and included seeds for the spring planting. An excellent season followed. It might be thought that at last the Kansas settlers were to have an opportunity to cultivate their farms, build homes, and make their new State a place of peace and prosperity. But not so; Kansas was again to suffer from the troubles of the Nation. The opening of the Civil War was near.

Statehood begins

SUMMARY

The fighting and political strife of the Territorial period left the people little opportunity for building up the country. Statehood found frontier life but little improved. The early settlers came to secure homes and to make Kansas a free state, and were not easily discouraged. The drouth of 1859-'60 caused nearly a third of the 100,000 Kansas settlers to leave the Territory, and another third had to be given aid from the East. Immigration to Kansas was greatly decreased for a time. A good crop year followed, but Kansas had yet to pass through the Civil War before it could enjoy peace.

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QUESTIONS

1. What had been the chief interest of the Kansas people during the Territorial period?
2. What were the chief reasons for people coming to Kansas?
3. Discuss the conditions under which the pioneers lived, including travel, roads, bridges, fences, money, social life, houses, furniture, food, and health.

4. Give an account of the drouth of 1859-'60. How long did it last?

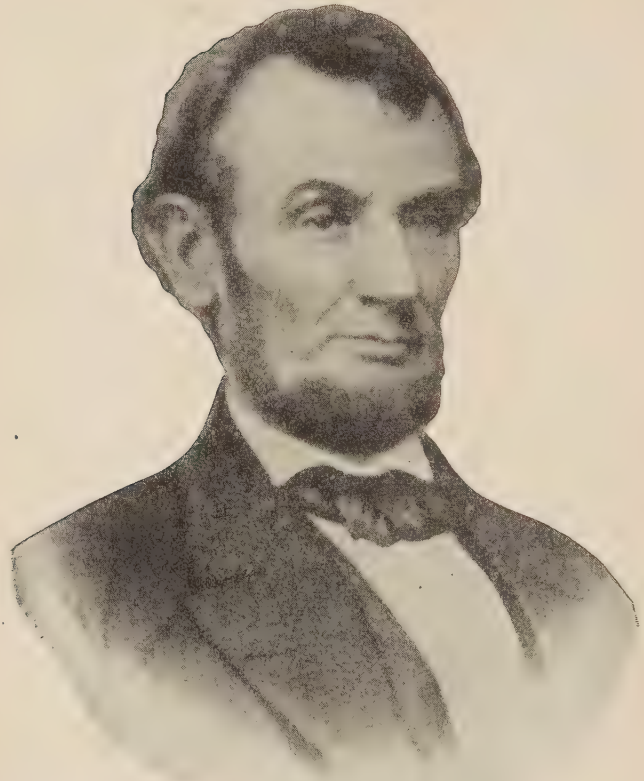
5. What was the population of Kansas in 1860?

6. What was the effect of the drouth on Kansas?

7. What have you read of pioneer conditions other than in this book?

8. What have you learned about early Kansas conditions from talking with people?

9. What new burden came with the beginning of statehood?



Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

"'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will cease to be divided." — *Abraham Lincoln.*

CHAPTER XIII

KANSAS IN THE CIVIL WAR

Just before Kansas was admitted several of the southern states seceded from the Union. The trouble between the North and the South had reached the point where it could no longer be compromised. Other states seceded, and when, on April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter was fired upon, the Civil War had begun.

Beginning of the Civil War

A state that had just passed through nearly seven years of territorial struggle closing with a famine would hardly be expected to take an active part in a great war, but the Kansas people had been battling over the slavery question, and, being deeply interested in the outcome, were ready to take up arms in defense of the principle of freedom. Every call for soldiers to defend the Union was liberally responded to in Kansas. This State furnished more soldiers in proportion to its population than did any other state. During the four years of the war Kansas furnished a few more than twenty thousand men, nearly four thousand more than were asked for, and all of them were volunteers. The poverty in the Kansas homes made it especially hard for families to be left unprovided for, and as much honor is due the women who stayed at home to work as is due the men who marched away to fight. The Kansas soldiers did duty on many battle-fields, and so conducted themselves as to bring much credit to their

Part taken by Kansas in the Civil War

State. During the war Kansas was exposed to three lines of danger; invasions by the regular Confederate army, attacks by the unorganized border troops, and Indian raids on the frontier.

The Quantrill raid, August 21, 1863

For Kansas people the Civil War meant a continuation of the border troubles. Gangs of ruffians plundered and destroyed property, and frequently committed worse crimes. These acts reached a climax in the destruction of Lawrence on August 21, 1863. The raid on Lawrence was led by Quantrill, a border ruffian who had taken an active part in the guerrilla warfare, and who with his men had sacked several smaller towns along the border. With about four hundred and fifty mounted men Quantrill crossed the border in the late afternoon of August 20, and proceeded toward Lawrence. Just before sunrise the raiders reached a hill only a mile from the town. It is strange that they could have made the ride of forty miles through Kansas settlements without a word of warning reaching Lawrence, but such was the case. When Quantrill and his men halted within pistol shot of the houses of Lawrence to plan their attack, the people suspected no danger. There was no armed organization within the city, and all firearms were locked in the arsenal.

The attack began with a wild charge on the town. Horsemen rode through the streets at top speed, shooting in every direction. Then they divided into small gangs and scattered over the town under orders to "burn every house and kill every man." The horror of what followed has seldom been equaled in the warfare of civilized people. When the people of Lawrence realized that their town was in the possession of Quantrill's band they expected that it would be burned and a few prominent citizens killed, but wholesale murder was not looked for, and many

who might have escaped remained and were killed. For four hours the ruffians robbed buildings, shot the occupants, and applied the torch. Every house was a scene of brutality or of remarkable escape. When the work of butchery and destruction was finished, Quantrill and his men retreated toward Missouri, mounted on stolen horses and heavily laden with plunder. They kept up their work of destruction by burning farmhouses as they passed. A few troops followed them, but the raiders escaped across the border.

Loss from the raid

The number of lives lost can never be known with certainty, but it was about one hundred and fifty. Many were seriously wounded. The loss of property was variously estimated from one to two million dollars. The work of rebuilding the town was immediately begun, and with all their poverty the people of the State gave generously to the stricken citizens of Lawrence.

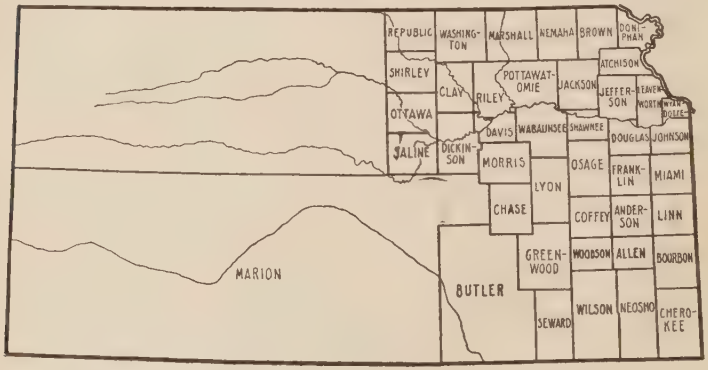
General Price threatens Kansas

Kansas was too far away from the center of conflict of the Civil War to become the scene of great battles, but it was from time to time threatened with invasion by the regular Confederate army. During the last year of the war, General Price, with a large Confederate force, marched northward through Arkansas into Missouri. When it was reported that he was moving westward, Kansas issued a call for more soldiers. The response was immediate. More than 16,000 men appeared for service. A force of Kansas troops marched into Missouri and met Price's army in battle at Lexington. As the armies moved westward other battles were fought at the Little Blue and at the Big Blue, and again at Kansas City and Westport, after which Price was forced to retreat southward. He was followed by the Union army. He crossed into Kan-

sas in Linn County, and skirmishes took place at Trading Post Ford, at the Mounds, and at Mine Creek. Price was then forced into Missouri again, where he was soon defeated.

End of the Civil War, 1865

In April, 1865, the great war came to a close, after lasting almost exactly four years. The questions of slavery and disunion were finally settled. The whole nation was thankful to lay down its arms and go back home, "to drop the sword and grasp the plow," but this was especially true of Kansas, where the people had been doing battle over the slavery question for eleven years. The Territorial period and the Civil War period made one continuous conflict.



The counties of Kansas at the close of the Civil War.

With the heavy drain on resources and population, it was not to be expected that Kansas would make much growth or progress during the Civil War. Development could little more than equal waste and loss. The population of Kansas numbered about 100,000 at the beginning of the war, and about 136,000 at the close. There had been little improvement in the manner of living during the four years.

SUMMARY

The Civil War began within three months after Kansas became a state. Although Kansas had had no opportunity to recover from the Territorial struggle, it took an active part in the war. General Price threatened to invade Kansas with a large Confederate force, but did not succeed. The Indians committed depredations on the western frontier. The worst feature of the war was the border trouble, of which the Quantrill raid was the climax. During the four years of the Civil War Kansas did not make a large gain in population or in progress.

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QUESTIONS

1. When did the Civil War begin? How long was this after Kansas had become a state?
2. What part did Kansas take in the war? Explain.
3. What were the three classes of danger to which Kansas was exposed? Discuss each.
4. To which of these does the Price campaign belong?
5. Who was General Price? Give an account of his threatened invasion of Kansas.
6. Who was Quantrill? Give an account of his raid on Lawrence.
7. How long did the Civil War last?
8. How long had it been since Kansas was opened for settlement? What progress had been made?
9. What was the population of Kansas in 1865?

It has long been customary for each nation to have a great seal. The United States has one, as has also each of the states. A seal is used to make an impression on a document as a sign of its genuineness. The design for the Great Seal of Kansas was adopted by the first State Legislature. The thirty-four stars represent the thirty-four states comprising the Union at that time. The scene is supposed to typify the settlement and growth of the State. The motto "*Ad astra per aspera*," meaning "To the stars through difficulties," is peculiarly descriptive of the state's history.

CHAPTER XIV

THE HALF CENTURY SINCE THE CIVIL WAR

A half century has passed since the close of the Civil War; a half century of work, growth, and progress. The earlier years in Kansas were but a time of preparation, and with the end of the war the people were at last free to turn their attention to farming or to other occupations. Hundreds of new settlers poured into the State each year. Little pioneer homes dotted the eastern part of the State more and more thickly and the line of settlement moved rapidly westward.

Beginning of the half century

As the white-topped wagons of the immigrants became more numerous the Indian and the buffalo were pushed farther on. But the red man did not give up his hunting ground without a struggle. The encroachments of the settlers had long been resented. Even before the close of the Civil War, while the soldiers were needed elsewhere, the Indians had begun their depredations on the frontier. In 1865 and 1866 settlements were attacked in Republic and Cloud counties, stock was driven away, much property was destroyed, and a number of people were killed. The few settlers on their scattered claims were poorly armed, and, with no soldiers near to protect them, they were in constant fear of wandering tribes of hostile Indians.

Indian troubles on the frontier

The next year United States troops were sent to protect the frontier. They drove the Indians back and destroyed one of their villages. This only made the red

men eager for revenge, and they began an open war on all settlers, emigrant trains, traders, and travelers. Robberies and murders were committed along the whole frontier, particularly in the Republican, Solomon, and Smoky Hill valleys, and in Marion, Butler and Greenwood counties. Travel over the Santa Fe and other westward trails almost ceased and the line of settlement was pushed eastward many miles. Many tribes engaged in these attacks. They dashed into the State from north or south or west, committed their cruelties, and were gone.

Open war with the Indians

At one time the Government made a treaty with several tribes by which they were removed to a reservation in the Indian Territory, but were to have the privilege of hunting in Kansas as far north as the Arkansas River, and were also to be provided with arms. They kept their promise of peace only until they could get ready for another attack, and while part of them were being supplied with arms at one of the forts the rest were engaged in a most heartless and bloody raid on the northwestern settlements.

The broken treaty

This led Governor Crawford to organize several companies of Kansas volunteers and to ask for more United States soldiers. Later a regiment of Kansas volunteer cavalry was called for, and on November 4, 1868, Governor Crawford resigned his office to take command of this, the Nineteenth Regiment. After considerable fighting the Indians were finally subdued, and by 1870 the trouble was practically ended. There were a few outbreaks from time to time, but none of them was very serious. During this contest, which had lasted from 1864 to 1869, the lives of more than a thousand Kansas settlers had been lost, a great deal of

The Indians subdued

property had been destroyed, and the westward movement of settlement had been greatly retarded.

The Homestead Law, 1862

Shortly after the admission of Kansas to the Union, Congress passed a measure that had a wonderful effect on the growth of the State. This measure was the Homestead Law, passed in 1862. This law provides that any person who is the head of a family, or who is twenty-one years of age, and who is a citizen of the United States or has declared his intention to become such, may acquire a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of public land on condition of settlement, cultivation, and occupancy as a home for a period of five years, and on payment of certain moderate fees. It also provides that the time that any settler has served in the army or navy may be deducted from the five years. Previous to 1862 settlers bought their claims of the Government. The liberal provisions of the Homestead Law attracted thousands of settlers to Kansas. Many of the newcomers were young men who had been in the army.[1] Many of them were foreigners newly arrived in America, while thousands of others came from the eastern or central states. Nearly all of them were poor. Many had scarcely enough to provide for themselves until the harvesting of their first crop. But they were full of hope and ambition, and were willing to undertake the toil and privations of pioneer life for the chance to make real their dreams of a home on the Kansas prairies.

Many drouths in the early years

The task of turning the bare plains into fertile fields was a heavy one, and the brave people who began it endured many hardships and met many discouragements and disappointments. Severe drouths were of frequent occurrence

1. A census taken in 1885 disclosed the fact that nearly 100,000 Kansans had served in the Union army.

A Prairie Stream, common in the western part of the State.

in the early days and hot winds often swept across the country. The year 1869 was dry, with a partial failure of crops, and in 1874 came a long dry spell followed in the late summer by a scourge of grasshoppers.

The grasshopper invasion, 1874

At different times there had been invasions of grasshoppers in the country west of the Mississippi River, but none of them was so disastrous as the one of 1874. The grasshoppers, which were a kind of locust, came into the State from the northwest and moved toward the southeast. The air was filled with them. They covered the fields and trees and destroyed everything green as they went. They left ruin and desolation in their pathway. In the western counties, where the settlements were new and the people had no crops laid by to depend upon, the result was much like

A Timbered Stream, common in the eastern and central parts of the State.

that of the terrible years of 1859 and 1860. By the time of the invasion there were more people, more provisions, and more money, and the State was able to do much to help the thousands of its citizens who were left destitute. It became necessary, however, to accept aid from the East again, and thousands of dollars and many carloads of supplies were distributed to the needy. Never since has Kansas had to ask for help. In more recent years our State has given generously to sufferers in other states and in other lands.

This visit of the grasshoppers was prolonged into the next year, for they had deposited their eggs in the ground and the next spring large numbers of young grasshoppers hatched. These destroyed the early crops, but for

STATE GOVERNORS, 1861–1877

some unaccountable reason they soon rose into the air and flew back toward the northwest whence the swarms of the year before had come. There was still time for late planting, and the crops of 1875 were abundant.

Prosperous years follow the grasshopper invasion

The coming of the grasshoppers had temporarily discouraged immigration, but prosperous years followed and people were again attracted to Kansas. More of the prairie was turned into farms; new towns sprang up; the country came to be more thickly settled; railroads, schools and churches were built; new counties were organized; and the old stories of "The Great American Desert" were gradually forgotten. Kansas was taking her place among the states.

Life of the early settlers

In order that this great result might be accomplished, that the Kansas of to-day might be, a generation of men and women had to conquer these vast prairies—prairies that were swept by blizzards, parched by drouths, scorched by hot winds, and scourged by grasshoppers. A few of the pioneers gave up and returned to their old homes, but most of them were of the sturdy type and remained, always believing that the day of better things was to come. Though they had little money and few of the comforts and conveniences of life, and though they were often filled with homesickness for the friends and scenes they had left behind, they stayed and worked and hoped. Volumes could be filled with stories of the hardships and sorrows of those brave people; stories of mothers who died from overwork or exposure or lack of care, of children who sickened from want of proper food, of homes swept away by prairie fires, and of homesteads mortgaged and lost.

But this is only one side. Pioneer life was not all dark. Most of the people were strong and healthy, and the outdoor life with plenty of exercise and simple food kept them

so. Although there was privation and hard work there was also much of pleasure. Ask any old settler whether the people had good times in those days, and you will hear tales of spelling schools and of singing schools, of literary societies at which debating was an important feature, and of the country dance with its old-time music on the fiddle. These affairs were attended by young and old from miles around; a trip of from ten to fifteen or even twenty miles was not unusual. Buggies were scarce, and most of the settlers went on horseback or in farm wagons that did not always have spring seats.

The pleasures of pioneer life

Quilting and husking bees, house-warmings, and camp meetings were other events of the early days. Since there were no telephones and since it was often days from one mail to another, pioneer families counted it a pleasure to "visit around" and exchange the news. Those were the days of real hospitality; the "latch-string hung out at every door," and all were welcome to enter. No house was too small nor no food supply too scanty for the entertainment of friends or wayfarers. These were the days, too, when the children often waited for "second table" or stood up to eat because there were not enough chairs for all; when the boys wore high-topped boots, the girls wore sunbonnets, and a calico dress was good enough for almost any occasion.

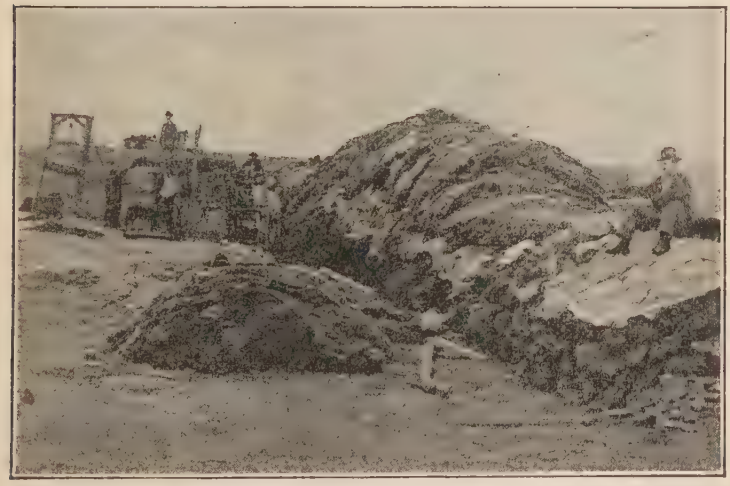
In the earlier years the buffalo hunt was one of the pleasures of the pioneers. In the fall parties of men with their teams and hunting outfits would set out for the buffalo range to secure a supply of meat for the winter. They were usually successful in finding not only buffaloes, but antelopes, wild turkeys, and occasionally elk or deer.

Buffalo hunting

Remarkable stories are told of the great numbers of

buffaloes still roaming our western prairies forty years ago; stories of herds miles in width moving across the country. With the inrushing tide of immigration the buffaloes rapidly disappeared. Within little more than a dozen years after the close of the Civil War there were practically none left. This was not because they were used as food, but because they were killed for their hides. Large numbers were slaughtered and skinned and the bodies left on the plains. The hides were shipped East by carloads, where they were sold to make robes.

Extermination of the buffalo



Pile of Buffalo Hides Ready for Shipment.

In a few years the prairies were thickly strewn with bleaching bones, and these, too, were gathered up and shipped East, where they were ground into fertilizer to be used on worn-out farms. These bones brought from six to ten dollars a ton, and money earned in this way served to tide

Selling buffalo bones

many a homesteader through the winter. It has often been regretted that the Government did not take measures to restrict the killing of the buffalo, but the danger of extermination was not realized until too late.

The trappers

A great deal of trapping was done, especially by the younger men. Often several of them would make up a party, and with guns, traps, and a winter's supply of provisions start for a favorite trapping-ground, where they would make a camp along some stream. Sometimes the camp was a tent, but more often it was a dugout in the bank with the front part made of logs. Along the streams they caught chiefly the beaver, the otter, the raccoon, and the wildcat, and on the prairies the big gray wolf and the coyote. The busy days were filled with the work of visiting the traps, caring for the pelts, chasing wild game, and keeping an alert watch for Indians. When spring came and they turned homeward to take up the work on the farms they often carried with them several hundred dollars' worth of furs.

Coyote.

The Exodus, 1878-1880

The population of Kansas was gradually built up from many sources, but until 1878 there were not many negroes in the State. In that year there began in some of the southern states a movement among the colored people to migrate to western and northern states. So many thousands of them left the Southland that the movement came to be called

"The Exodus." It is not strange that the State famed for its fight for freedom should attract many of the ex-slaves, or the "Exodusters," as they were called. During the years 1878-'80 several thousands of negroes arrived in Kansas. A few had teams and some farming implements, some had a scanty supply of household goods, but many had nothing at all and had to be given aid. A very few of them homesteaded land, others found employment as farm hands, and the rest settled in different towns of the State.

The Kansas boom in the 80's

The ten years following the grasshopper invasion of 1874 were all good years. The rains fell and crops flourished. It was a period of remarkable growth and prosperity. During these years the railroads were making special efforts to bring settlers into the State, and Kansas was widely advertised. Reports of the opportunities here stimulated immigration and settlements overspread the western prairies. Great confidence was felt in the future of the State, and people in the East eagerly invested in western land and property. Money was easy to borrow, and the Kansas people borrowed liberally and began speculating in real estate. Kansas was soon "on the boom." Property was bought, not to use, but to sell again at a higher price. Cities and towns laid out additions which were divided into lots and sold for large sums. Expensive improvements were made, and public and business buildings were constructed that were far larger and more costly than the needs of the time demanded. Railway and street-car lines were built where there was not business enough to support them. Hundreds of new towns were mapped out and the lots sold. Many of these towns never existed except on paper, and most of the others were later turned into pastures or cornfields.

Since the new settlers were not familiar with soil and climate conditions in Kansas many of them selected land

State Governors, 1877–1893

that was not adapted to agriculture, therefore much of the farming was not profitable. In 1887 came one of the most severe drouths that was ever known in the country. The people lost confidence in Kansas and the boom collapsed. Eastern people wanted their money back, but there was nothing with which to pay them. Money could not be borrowed and mortgages were foreclosed. People who had bought property at high prices, expecting to sell at a profit, found themselves unable to sell at any price. Many who had counted themselves wealthy found their property almost valueless. Banks and business houses failed and hundreds of people were ruined. Thousands left Kansas, some of the western counties being almost abandoned. The year 1887 was followed, however, by several good crop seasons. A great deal of attention was given to the study of farm conditions and Kansas began to make progress again.

The collapse of the boom, 1887

In 1889 Kansas lost about 50,000 of her population. This came about through the opening of Oklahoma to settlement. The President issued a proclamation setting high noon of April 22 as the time at which the settlers could enter the new country to take claims. The opening of Oklahoma had been anxiously awaited for years, and, as the appointed time drew near, people from all parts of the United States began to assemble along the southern line of Kansas. Arkansas City was the chief gathering place, for it was at this point that the one line of railroad entered Oklahoma. When at noon, April 22, the cavalrymen who patroled the borders fired their carbines as a signal that the settlers could move across the line, a great shout went up, and the race for claims began. Hundreds crowded the trains, thousands rode on fleet horses, many rode in buggies

The opening of Oklahoma

and buckboards, others in heavy farm wagons, and some even made the race on foot. In the morning Oklahoma was an uninhabited prairie, at midday it was a surging mass of earnest, excited humanity, in the evening it was a land of many people. Within a few days the breaking plow was turning the sod on many homesteads, while merchants, bankers, and professional men were carrying on their business in tents or in rough board shanties. The rush of settlement to Kansas was remarkable, but the settlement of Oklahoma is the climax in the story of American pioneering. Although Kansas furnished such a large number of the Oklahoma settlers, immigration to our State from the East soon made up the loss.

The panic of 1893

In 1893 a financial panic extended over the whole country, accompanied in Kansas by a partial failure of crops. Those were dark days in Kansas, for many of the people were still burdened with heavy mortgages. But this period should be remembered as our last "hard times." Within two or three years conditions had greatly improved. The twenty years following that time brought almost uninterrupted prosperity.

Kansas in the Spanish-American War

In 1898 the long period of peace that the country had enjoyed since the Civil War was broken by the Spanish-American War. The call for soldiers was eagerly responded to in Kansas, and four regiments were raised. Our State had furnished seventeen regiments during the Civil War and two for fighting the Indians, therefore the four for the Spanish-American War were numbered the Twentieth, the Twenty-first, the Twenty-second, and the Twenty-third. The Twenty-third was composed of colored soldiers. The only one of these regiments called upon to do any fighting was the Twentieth, which was ordered to the Philippines.

There, under a Kansan, Colonel Fred Funston, the men of this regiment took part in the campaigns that followed, and by their bravery and efficiency brought much credit to themselves and to their State. The Twenty-third was sent to Cuba. The other regiments were trained and kept in readiness, but the early end of the war prevented their active service.

The State Capitol

The year 1903 is an interesting one, for it marked the completion of our State Capitol. Shortly after the admission of Kansas to the Union the people selected Topeka as the seat of government. As soon as the Civil War was over and they had time to think about public improvements they began to lay plans for building a capitol. Every state has a capitol, or statehouse as it is often called, in which there are offices for the Governor and other state officers as well as large rooms for the meetings of the Legislature. It is for the state what a courthouse is for a county. It should, of course, be a fine building, of which the people can be proud. But back in the '60's Kansas people were few in number and had little money. They could not afford to build a capitol that would be large and handsome enough for the future, nor did they wish to construct a small, cheap building that would have to be set aside later. Instead they planned a fine structure to be built a little at a time as they could afford it.

In 1866 the Legislature provided for the erection of what is now the east wing of our statehouse. As the State grew in wealth and population, more money was appropriated from time to time for the construction of other wings, the great central portion, and lastly the high dome that reaches nearly three hundred feet into the air. The building was completed in 1903, having been thirty-seven years in the making. It grew as the State grew, costing alto-

State Capitol, Topeka.

Senate Chamber in the State Capitol.

gether between three and four millions of dollars. It is fitting that the great State of Kansas should now have one of the finest capitols in the United States.

The people of Kansas had withstood a number of drouths, but beginning in 1903 they were, for the first time, visited by a series of floods. The first one was probably the most destructive. Most of the water came down the Kansas River from the tributaries draining central and western Kansas, where there had been heavy rainfall. Farms and towns along these streams were flooded, property was swept away, and a number of lives were lost. Topeka, Lawrence, and Kansas City, where portions of the cities were inundated for days, suffered heavy losses. The following

The floods.

A Kansas Cattle Ranch.

year nearly every stream in the State poured a flood of water down its valley, and many people had to flee to the hills for safety. In 1908, for the third time in five years, Kansas was again visited by high water. The loss occasioned by these floods amounted to many millions of dollars, but help poured in to the sufferers from many sources and they straightway began the work of repairing and rebuilding. In a short time all traces of the calamity had disappeared.

Stories of floods in Kansas have been handed down from far-off Indian days, but the earliest flood of which there is any account was in 1844. The Indians told the white men about it and advised against building close to the rivers, but no attention was paid to the warning. Since the recent floods, however, a number of people have moved back from the streams. A few of the cities, including Topeka, Lawrence, and Kansas City, have built dikes, bridges have been lengthened to give streams more room, and several railroad grades have been raised above the danger line.

Kansas to-day

While the floods caused much loss and suffering, the State's resources had become so great that the condition of general prosperity was not seriously affected. Each year has added to the prosperity and progress of the State until now, at the close of the half century since the Civil War, Kansas is one of the great states of the Union. We have only to look about us to see how marvelously conditions have changed since pioneer days. Great fields and orchards are spread over what was once the Indians' hunting ground, and cattle have taken the place of the roving herds of buffaloes. Steam plows now turn the soil where once there was only buffalo grass, thriving towns and cities stand where

STATE GOVERNORS, 1893-1914

once the tepee stood, and shining rails of steel mark the paths of Indian ponies and emigrant trains.

All these things have been done within a single generation. Thousands of the men and women who came into Kansas in their wagons and drove across the unfenced plains are still among us, but now when they journey over the same country they go in swiftly moving trains or automobiles. Where once they saw only the prairie and a few settlers' cabins they now see roads and bridges, farms and ranches, stores, banks, mills, mines, and factories. They see what they have helped to build, a great state, and they may well be proud of it. By their unconquerable faith and courage and their unremitting toil they have made Kansas what it is to-day.

Government of Kansas

As the pioneers look at their State they see not only the acres that have been brought under cultivation, the wealth that has been produced, but they see a state government that is one of the most advanced in the Union. Many measures have been passed to promote the welfare of the people. Among the important ones are: the child-labor law, the truancy law, the anti-cigarette law, the law providing for juvenile courts, laws pertaining to public health, the fire-escape law, the "Blue Sky" law, the primary-election law, and the law governing public utilities. These are only a few, but among the hundreds of measures that have been passed, affecting the character of our government, none stand out more prominently than the two amendments to our constitution providing for prohibition and for woman suffrage.

Temperance was a live topic in Kansas from the beginning; even in Territorial days laws were passed that tended to regulate, in some degree, the liquor traffic. During the first eighteen years of statehood there was a constant

increase in sentiment favorable to prohibition, and, in 1880, during the administration of Governor John P. St. John, the people voted to adopt the following amendment to the Constitution: "The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this State, except for medical, scientific, and mechanical purposes." The law has been strengthened from time to time, and more attention has been given to its enforcement, until to-day Kansas is one of the strictest of prohibition states, and the popular sentiment against the use of liquor is stronger here, perhaps, than anywhere else in the United States. For many years Kansas stood almost alone as a prohibition state, but in recent years the number of prohibition states has been increasing rapidly and the movement gives promise of becoming nation wide. It is a matter of pride in Kansas that ours was a pioneer state in this great movement.

Prohibition in Kansas

Kansas has been one of the most liberal of the states in its laws concerning the rights of women, but it is only recently that Kansas women have had full political rights. In 1861 women were given the right to vote in district school elections, and in 1887 in city elections. The question of complete woman suffrage was voted upon and defeated in 1867, and again in 1894, but in 1912 it carried by a large majority. Only six states, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Washington, and California, preceded Kansas in granting to women the right of suffrage.

Woman suffrage

In the present chapter we have touched only in a general way upon the State's progress, but growth has been in many directions and each activity has a history of its own. In order that we may better understand the advancement that has been made we will study more fully three of the

most important phases of the State's progress and development—transportation, industry and education.

SUMMARY

The fifty years since the Civil War have been eventful ones. The Indian troubles on the frontier lasted from 1864 until 1869. Much property and more than 1000 lives were lost. National troops and a regiment of Kansas soldiers were required to quell the trouble. Governor Crawford resigned his position and took command of the Kansas troops. In 1878-'80 thousands of negroes arrived in Kansas. This movement from the South was called the "Exodus." The grasshopper invasion in 1874 was followed by ten years of prosperity. Then came the boom, which was ended by the drouth in 1887. Eastern money-lenders held thousands of Kansas mortgages, and though several good crop years followed, the State had not yet recovered when the panic in 1893 brought renewed trouble. Good crops followed, and Kansas soon entered upon a period of prosperity which has continued to the present time. Kansas furnished four regiments for the Spanish-American War in 1898. The State Capitol which was begun in 1866 was completed in 1903. The years 1903, 1904, and 1908 were the flood years. Among the many important governmental measures are the prohibition and woman suffrage amendments. During the half century since the Civil War Kansas has become a great and prosperous state.

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QUESTIONS

1. What were the conditions in Kansas at the close of the Civil War?
2. Give an account of the Indian troubles in Kansas.
3. How did the Homestead Law affect immigration?
4. Give an account of the grasshopper invasion and its effect on Kansas.
5. What progress was made during the next ten years?
6. What effect did the railroads have on immigration?
7. When was the "boom"? Describe conditions during the boom. What were some of its causes? What ended it?
8. What was the effect of this boom on Kansas? What have you learned from talking with persons who lived here in the "boom days"?
9. Tell something of the "hard times" of the early '90's.
10. What part did Kansas take in the Spanish-American War?
11. Give an account of the building of the State Capitol.
12. Give an account of the floods in Kansas.
13. Give an account of the opening of Oklahoma. How did it affect Kansas?
14. Compare Kansas to-day with Kansas as it was fifty years ago.
15. What is the prohibition amendment? The woman suffrage amendment?

CHAPTER XV

THE INDUSTRIES OF KANSAS

Agriculture, the leading industry of our State, was for many years almost the only occupation of our people.

The earliest Kansas farmers

The Indians were the first farmers in Kansas. The Comanches, in the western part of the State, were roving hunters, but the eastern Indians had permanent homes and tilled the soil. They were both hunters and farmers. A government agent in describing their mode of living says: "They raise annually small crops of corn, beans, and pumpkins. These they cultivate entirely with the hoe, in the simplest manner. Their crops are usually planted in April, and receive one dressing before they leave their villages for the summer hunt in May."

When Kansas was made an Indian country the National Government agreed in the treaties to supply the Indians

Agriculture taught to the Indians

with cattle, hogs, and farming implements, and to employ persons to teach them agriculture. In accordance with this agreement several government farms were established and both the government farmers and the missionaries taught agriculture to the Indians. By the time Kansas was organized as a Territory, in 1854, there were a number of farms in the different reservations and at the missions, and the produce was such as to show that the soil of Kansas is remarkably fertile.

Most of the early settlers of Kansas were farmers, but during Territorial days the political and governmental

troubles made much progress in farming impossible. The terrible season of 1860 made a dreary closing for this period and confirmed in the minds of many eastern people the old idea that Kansas was fit only for Indians, buffaloes, and prairie dogs.

Agriculture during Territorial days

The year following the drouth brought a good crop, but it also brought the beginning of the Civil War which absorbed the energies of the settlers for four years more. It was not until the close of the war, in 1865, that agriculture can be said to have had a real beginning in Kansas. But, in spite of the poverty and hardships of the war years, two things of especial significance were done that showed the interest of the pioneers in agriculture. During this period the Agricultural College at Manhattan was established, and the State Agricultural Society was formed. The object of the Society was "to promote the improvement of agriculture and its kindred arts throughout the State of Kansas." Under its management a state fair was held at Leavenworth in 1863, and in that year the Legislature appropriated $1000 for the benefit of the Society. These events are worthy of note, because they showed the enterprise of the people when their resources were small.

Agriculture during the Civil War

Hand Planter.

The farming implements of the pioneers were few and simple. Much of the machinery of to-day had not then been invented. Because of the cost of transportation, and the lack of money among the settlers, even the machinery of that day was scarce in Kansas. The all-important implement was the plow. The pioneer's first crop was usually "sod corn." The field was prepared with a breaking plow, which threw up the sod in parallel strips from two to five inches in thickness. Then the farmer, with an ax or a spade and a bag of seed corn, walked back and forth across the field, prying apart or gashing the sod at regular intervals and dropping into each opening three or four grains of corn. Then he waited for the crop.

Early farming implements

The "Old Mill" at Lawrence, erected in 1863. This was a gristmill, an octagon shaped, four-story structure, having a genuine Holland windmill for motive power. Additional buildings were erected for the manufacture of wagons and farming implements. The mill was abandoned many years ago, and in 1905 it burned.

Once the land was broken, it was, in after years, pre-

pared for the seed with the stirring plow and the harrow, and planting was done with a hand planter. Later the corn planter drawn by a team came into use. This machine required a driver, and another person to work the lever that dropped the corn. Then came the planter with the check-rower which, when attached to the planter, made only a driver necessary. During the last few years the lister has come into very general use.

The early settlers cultivated their corn with a single-shovel cultivator drawn by one horse. With this culti-

Corn Binder.

vator it was necessary to make a trip along each side of every row of corn. The double-shovel cultivator soon came into use, but it, also, was drawn by one horse and cultivated but one side of the row at a time. This labor

was greatly reduced by the invention of the cultivator drawn by a team and having shovels for both sides of the corn row. Now cultivators may be had that till two rows at a time. Formerly the farmer cut all of his corn by hand with a knife. Now he uses the riding corn binder.

Great as has been the improvement in corn machinery, even greater changes have come about in the machinery

Heading Wheat.

used for the wheat crop. The earliest harvesting implement used in Kansas was the cradle, a scythe with long fingers parallel with the blade to catch the grain as it was cut. The cradler laid the grain in rows. A second man followed with a rake and gathered the wheat into small piles which he tied into bundles, using some of the straw for bands. The next machine was the reaper, which carried two men, one to drive the team and one to push off the wheat whenever enough had been cut to make a bundle. The reaper required four or five binders to follow it. It was soon improved by being made self-dumping and later self-binding. Inventions and improvements have followed in rapid succession, and to-day the planting and harvesting of wheat can be done with remarkable speed and efficiency.

The many wonderful inventions in farm machinery have

made possible in the farming of to-day a great saving of time and labor as compared with the farming of forty years ago. There are few lines in which greater progress has been made.

Agriculture between 1860 and 1880

For several years after the Civil War the population of Kansas increased more rapidly than did the crops, and the country was kept poor. The destruction of crops by the grasshoppers in 1874 retarded immigration and left the people discouraged. Several good crop years followed, however, and confidence in the agricultural future of Kansas soon

Steam Plow.

returned. By 1880 nearly 9,000,000 acres of land were in cultivation, a third of which was planted to corn and a fourth to wheat. The next largest acreage was in oats. A number of other crops were reported, including rye, barley, buckwheat, sorghum, cotton, hemp, tobacco, broom corn, millet, clover, and blue grass. At that time not a great deal was known of the soil or climate of the State, and we find

Alfalfa.

in this list of crops several that have since been found unprofitable and are no longer raised in any considerable quantities.

The year 1880 found the people of Kansas full of hope and courage, and from that time until the drouth of 1887 agriculture developed rapidly. It was a period of new ideas and new methods. Millions of additional acres were brought into cultivation. The principal crops, corn, wheat, and oats, were each greatly increased. Fields of timothy, clover, orchard grass, and blue grass were planted in the central counties, and even farther west. Soil that a few years before had been considered unfit for farming was now producing large crops. The State was being rapidly settled, many miles of railroad were in operation, and the excellent crops did much to encourage the "boom" of 1885 to 1887.

Agriculture from 1880 to 1887

The period of good crops following the dry season of 1887 lasted for five years, and it was a time of great activity along many lines of agricultural advancement. By 1890 nearly 16,000,000 acres had been brought under cultivation. This area was almost double the area under cultivation ten years earlier.

Agriculture from 1887 to 1893

Before 1890 most of the farming was done in the eastern and central parts of the State, the western part being con-

Irrigation from the underflow. Upper, water pumped into the reservoir by windmills. Lower, water pumped into the reservoir by an engine.

sidered poorly adapted to agricultural purposes. During the next few years, however, it was shown that wheat can be successfully raised clear to the Colorado line. The sorghum crops also proved to be well adapted to this section. The soil of western Kansas was found to be wonderfully fertile, needing only

Western Kansas

moisture to make it produce abundantly. A more thorough understanding of soil and climate has brought better methods of tillage, and this, together with a careful selection of crops, is making the yield much larger and more certain.

Irrigation in western Kansas

The possibilities of irrigation for this section of the country have long been given much consideration. For several years water from the Arkansas River was successfully used. Colorado, however, in developing irrigation, used so much of the water from the upper Arkansas that there was not a sufficient amount left for our State. Investigation resulted in the discovery of an underground water supply. This water, which is called the underflow, moves eastward from the Rocky Mountains through strata of gravel and sand. It offers to a large part of western Kansas a practically inexhaustible supply of water for irrigation. Wells are bored into this underflow and the water is pumped for irrigating purposes. Only a small part of western Kansas is under irrigation as yet, but experiments for the purpose of finding the best methods of utilizing the underflow are being carried on by individuals, by experiment stations, and by the State. Irrigation by pumping is bringing about a remarkable agricultural advancement in western Kansas.

Alfalfa

About 1890 several new crops came into prominence in Kansas, the most important of which was alfalfa. Alfalfa is now grown in every county of Kansas and has become one of our foremost crops. Because of its long, penetrating roots it can be grown successfully without irrigation even in most of the drier parts of Kansas. As its many points of excellence become better known its acreage is constantly increasing. Kansas produces more alfalfa than any other state in the Union.

Stacking Alfalfa.

Another of the new crops was Kafir corn, which has also proved very valuable. This plant is a variety of sorghum.

The sorghum crops

Other varieties had been raised in Kansas for many years, especially the sweet sorghum that could be used for making sugar and molasses. Broom corn is another sorghum crop that has been grown in Kansas for a long while and is raised in large quantities in the southwestern part of the State. In more recent years two more sorghums, milo and feterita, give promise of becoming valuable forage crops.

During the early '80's considerable sugar had been made from sorghum cane, but in 1889 it was, for the first time,

Sugar beets

made from beets. For a number of years experiments were made with sugar beets in different parts of western Kansas. To encourage sugar-beet raising a bounty was offered by the State and a good

The Beet Sugar Factory at Garden City.

many tons were raised and shipped to sugar factories in Colorado and Nebraska. In 1906 a large factory was completed at Garden City and the raising of sugar beets has become an important industry in that part of Kansas.

Upper, threshing scene in a Kansas wheat field. Lower, train of fifty cars of threshing machines on the way to the Kansas wheat fields.

Efforts are now being made to introduce this crop into other parts of the State.

Progress was checked in 1893 by the financial panic that extended throughout the country. Values dropped, and prices were low on everything the farmers had to sell. In addition to the panic, Kansas suffered a crop failure in most parts of the State. That was a discouraging period, but within a few years Kansas had recovered. From that

The twenty years following 1893

A Kansas Wheat Field.

time until the present there has been a steady rise in all values. Owing largely to the fact that there is no longer any free land to be taken as homesteads, land prices have steadily risen. The price of farm products has also greatly increased. In 1893 corn was worth but ten to fifteen cents a bushel and wheat from thirty to forty cents. A comparison of these with present prices serves to show how great has been the change.

Kansas is now one of the leading agricultural states of the Union. It produces a greater variety of crops than

Stockyards at Kansas City.

Kansas Corn.

does almost any other state, but the principal ones are now, as they have been from the earliest days, corn and wheat. In recent years alfalfa has come to be a close third. Wheat is our most noted crop. Kansas is unsurpassed in the production of this grain. Wheat is grown in every county in the State, but by far the greatest quantity comes from the "wheat belt" which extends across the middle of the State, from north to south. Most of the Kansas wheat is of the winter varieties commonly called "Turkey wheats," first brought here from southern Russia by the Mennonites in 1873. Ours is the only state which grows these wheats in large quantities.

Kansas wheat

Corn was raised here by the Indians, and from the time of the settlement of the Territory corn has been the lead-

ing crop and the greatest source of Kansas wealth. It is raised in all parts of the State, but much the largest portion is produced in the eastern half. It is on this crop that the great live-stock industries of Kansas most depend.

The corn crop

The live-stock industry is one of the important interests of the State. The grain and forage crops, the large areas of good pasture, the plentiful supply of water, and the nearness to market, all combine to make Kansas an excellent live-stock region. The raising and fattening of cattle and hogs constitute the chief features of this industry, although

The live-stock industry

Early Day Stock Farm.

there are a number of others, prominent among which is dairying.

The early farmers had their herds and flocks but paid little attention to quality or breeds. In time it was found

Present Day Stock Farm.

that better grades were more profitable, and the early range cattle and the "scrub" stock of the pioneers have disappeared.

When the Union Pacific Railroad was built the cattle-

The Cowboy was a Familiar Figure in Kansas Forty Years Ago.

men of Texas began driving their cattle into Kansas in order to ship them to market. For many years Abilene was the shipping center. When the Santa Fe Railway was built, Wichita, being farther south, became the chief shipping point. As the country became more thickly settled the cattle trade was pushed farther west. Finally it reached Dodge City which remained the shipping center

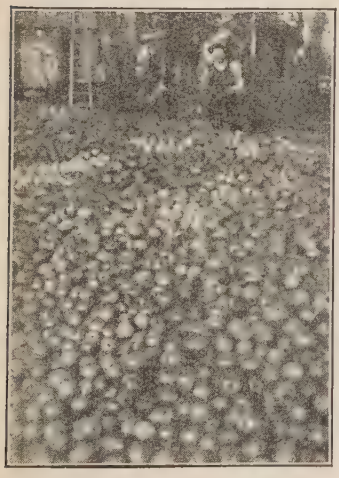
In Full Bloom.

for many years. The building of railroads into the Southwest made it unnecessary for the Texas cattlemen to drive their stock to a Kansas shipping point, and about 1885 the practice was abandoned. While the trade flourished, the cowboy, with his boots and spurs and broad-brimmed hat, was a familiar figure on the plains of west-

ern Kansas; but as the settlers turned the grazing land into farms the cowboy moved farther west.

Another Kansas industry is horticulture, the cultivation of fruits. The first orchard in Kansas was planted at Shawnee Mission in 1837. Very little tree planting was done, however, until after the Civil War, and even then the Kansas plains were for many years regarded as unfit for fruit growing. The early crops were small but of a very fine quality, and Kansas apples won the gold medal at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. This aroused much enthusiasm, and during the next few years many thousands of fruit trees were planted, but most of them proved worthless because the varieties were not adapted to conditions in this State. Long years of hard work and patient effort were required to secure the knowledge necessary to make a successful fruit state of Kansas. To-day there are many fruits grown here, but it is the Kansas apple that is famous. Scarcely a farm in the eastern and central parts of the State is without its orchard, and there are a number of commercial orchards that are making horticulture an important industry in Kansas.

Horticulture



Kansas Apples.

The farmers of the State have at different times, especially in the earlier years, formed a number of organizations. An early organization was the Order of Patrons of

Husbandry, or the "Grange," a national movement, introduced into Kansas in 1872. Its general purpose was the improvement of farm life. Many granges were organized during the '70's. The Farmers' Cooperative Association, begun in 1873, and the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association in 1883, had for their general purposes the cooperation of the farmers in buying and selling and in securing lower freight rates.

Farmers' organizations

One of the Crops of Central and Western Kansas.

About 1888 the Farmers' Alliance, already a national organization, formed many local organizations in Kansas. The Alliance demanded a number of measures for the betterment of the farmers, including lower freight and passenger rates, and better mortgage, debtor, and tax laws. The Farmers' Alliance was a widespread movement and, for a time, overshadowed all other farmers' organiza-

tions. In 1890 the People's party, or the Populist party,[1] as it came to be called, took over the political work of the Farmers' Alliance, and that organization gradually disappeared. The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of Kansas is a more recent organization.

The State Board of Agriculture

In 1872 the Agricultural Society, organized during the Civil War, was changed into the State Board of Agriculture. For a number of years this Board gave especial attention to gathering and distributing information concerning the resources of the State for the purpose of stimulating immigration. Later it began the work of furnishing to the farmers information concerning methods of farming best adapted to Kansas conditions. These activities have been continued, and the Board of Agriculture has been of great practical value to the State.

Work of the Agricultural College

The Agricultural College in its early years laid but little stress on agricultural and industrial work, but in 1873 its plan of work was changed and it soon began to fulfill its real mission. A few years later the usefulness of the College was greatly increased by the establishment of an experiment station where investigations are carried on in such matters as the testing of seeds, the introduction of new crops, the rotation of crops, dairy and animal husbandry, butter and cheese making, orchard and crop pests, stock

1. The Populist party was formed as a result of the political unrest following the collapse of the boom. The Populist measures attracted widespread attention, and the party, in fusion with the Democrats, succeeded in electing Governor Lewelling in 1892 and Governor Leedy in 1896. By that time conditions in the State had become more settled; with returning prosperity the political agitation died down and the Populists were soon absorbed into the other parties. Since that time many of the measures advocated by the Populists have been enacted into law or are being considered by the people of to-day.

foods, and diseases of live stock. Branch experiment stations have, in later years, been established at Hays, Garden City, Dodge City, Tribune, and Colby, where problems peculiar to the western part of the State are studied. The Agricultural College is doing a great work in gathering information and bringing it to the people by means of bulletins, lectures, correspondence courses, demonstration trains, demonstration agents, and farmers' institutes. Kansas was one of the first states to hold a Farmers' Institute in connection with its Agricultural College. This work was begun in 1869, and the purpose was then, as it is to-day, to promote the knowledge of scientific agriculture.

One of the Early Flouring Mills.

The agricultural resources of Kansas have led to the development of a number of manufacturing industries. One of the oldest of these is milling. Among the first needs of the settlers of the new country was a means of

grinding their corn and wheat into meal and flour for family use. This caused the building of small gristmills in every community. Most of them were built along streams and were run by water power, though a few of the early ones used wind power. In later years steam has come to be generally used. After the introduction of the hard wheats, the wheat crop came to be much more certain, the acreage increased, and the milling industry grew. Kansas flour is now sold in all the important markets of the world, and Kansas is one of the leading states in the milling industry.

Manufactures based on agriculture

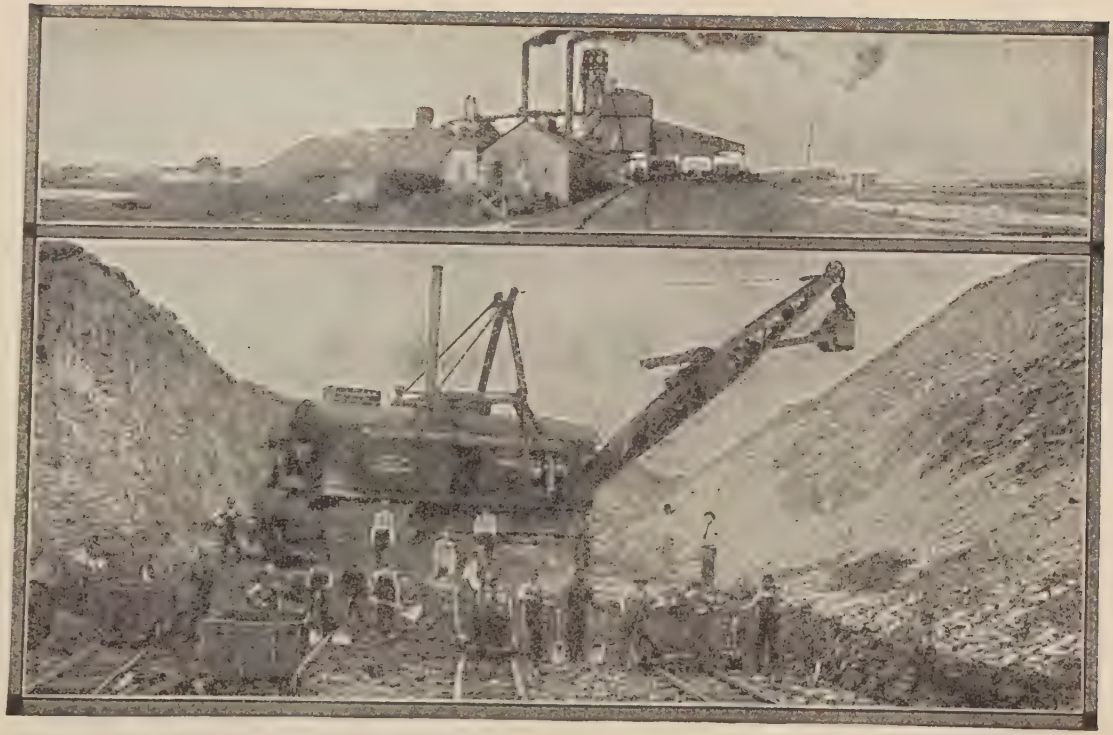
Meat packing has held first place among the manufacturing industries of Kansas for a number of years. Kansas City, the second greatest packing center in the United States, is the chief market for Kansas live stock, but there are several packing houses in different parts of the State. Creameries, canning factories, and pickling works represent other industries that have been developed to make use of our agricultural products.

Although Kansas is not one of the great mining states, it has a number of valuable mineral resources, the chief of which are coal, lead, zinc, oil, gas, salt, building stone, and gypsum. These resources form the basis of an important part of the industrial life of the State. The coal and gas have made possible a number of manufacturing industries.

The mineral industries

As early as the Territorial period it was known that there were coal fields in Kansas, and small amounts of coal were mined in Crawford and Cherokee counties. Immediately after the Civil War the settlers in the southeastern part of the State gave much attention to the digging of coal, some of which lay so near the surface that it could be uncovered with a plow. With-

Coal



Upper, Deep Shaft Coal Mining. Lower, Surface Coal Mining.

in the next few years coal was found in Osage and Leavenworth counties and in the vicinity of Fort Scott. These places produced large amounts, but Crawford and Cherokee counties soon came to be the leading coal district of the State. At the present time about nine-tenths of the Kansas output is mined in these two counties. The importance of the coal fields of Kansas lies not only in the value of the coal, but in the stimulation of the growth of manufactures. Many industries can be carried on only by means of large amounts of fuel to supply power. The development of a number of such industries in Kansas has been made possible chiefly by the cheap and abundant supply of coal.

Lead and zinc

Before Kansas was organized as a Territory lead mining was an important industry in southwest Missouri, but not until 1876 was it discovered that the lead and zinc field extends into the southeast corner of Kansas. Prospecting began at once and thousands of people were soon on the ground. Although zinc was found in abundance with the lead, but little attention was paid to it. Within a few years, however, it was found that the abundance of coal made the smelting of zinc profitable, and zinc soon assumed the leading place. For a number of years much more zinc than lead has been produced. A large amount of ore from the Missouri mines is shipped to the Kansas smelters, and the smelting of lead and zinc, but particularly of zinc, has come to be one of the most important of our mineral industries. The development of the gas field furnished a cheaper and more abundant fuel than coal, and much of the smelting was soon being done where gas could be used. In later years gas is less abundant and there is a tendency to return to the use of coal.

Although prospecting had been done in earlier years, the

Oil and gas

real development of oil and gas in Kansas began about 1892, with the discovery of the big Kansas-Oklahoma field. The oil and gas area is included within an irregular strip, forty to fifty miles wide, extending from Kansas City southwesterly into Oklahoma. It is frequently spoken of as the "oil and gas belt."

Oil Well, or "Gusher."

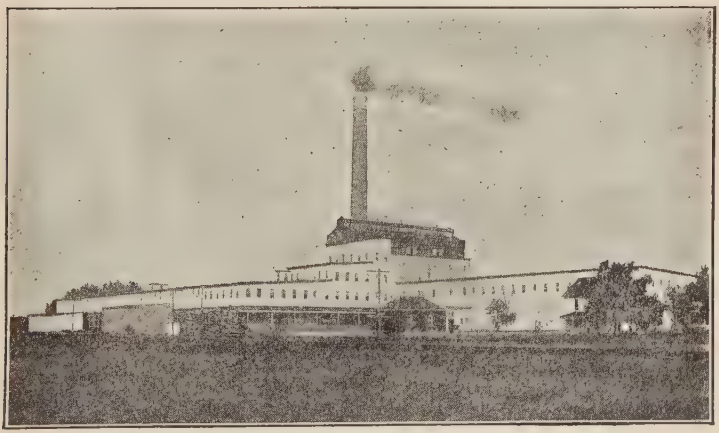
By 1900 nearly every town in the gas belt had more gas than it knew what to do with, and various manufacturing enterprises, such as brick plants, zinc smelters, glass factories, and Portland cement mills, were soon attracted to these towns. A little later gas was being supplied to cities outside of the gas belt. Pipe lines were laid to Wellington, Wichita, Hutchinson, Topeka, Lawrence, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, and many of the towns between. With ten years of this great increase

in the use of gas there has come to be a fear that the supply may fail at no distant date.

In the earlier years oil was considered of much greater importance than gas. At first the oil was all carried in tank cars, but a system of pipe lines was soon laid. Many refineries were soon established. The crude oil is used chiefly for fuel and for machine oil. In the refineries it is made into benzine, gasoline, and kerosene. Vaseline and paraffin are among the by-products.

Salt

Salt is found in Kansas as a brine in the salt marshes, and as beds of rock salt lying beneath the surface. The marshes were known to the early hunters and settlers, and through the early years of statehood a little salt was manufactured from this brine. In the late '80's the rock salt beds were discovered and the



Salt Plant at Hutchinson.

salt-making industry was rapidly developed. The center of the salt industry is now, as it has been from the beginning, at Hutchinson. Salt is found in a large part of

Kansas, but the most valuable area extends across the middle of the State from north to south. This great bed of salt is in most places from two hundred and fifty to four hundred feet thick. Some salt is made by crushing the rock salt, but the greater portion is made by the evaporation of brines. The brines are obtained by forcing a stream of water through rock salt.

Stone Quarry.

Brick

Brickmaking in Kansas dates from the early years. Brick clays are found in many parts of the State, but the industry is carried on chiefly in the eastern part of the State, especially in the gas belt, because of the fuel supply.

Gypsum beds are found in the central part of Kansas,

especially around Blue Rapids and in Saline, Dickinson, and Barber counties. Plaster of Paris, used chiefly for making plaster for covering wall surfaces, is made from gypsum.

Gypsum

Portland cement is a comparatively new product in the United States. The development of this industry in Kansas commenced about 1900. Portland cement is made from certain mixtures of rock substances, put through processes of grinding and heating. Its chief use is in making concrete, which is widely used for construction work. There are a number of Portland cement mills in the gas belt.

Portland cement

Gas is the most satisfactory fuel for glass-making and since the gas field in Kansas was opened a number of glass factories have been established in the State. Sand of a good quality for making glass has also been found in southeastern Kansas.

Glass

At present there are numbers of factories in Kansas, engaged in many different lines of work. Our industries are constantly growing in number and importance and it takes all of them to make a well-rounded state, but it is the agricultural industries that form the basis of our prosperity. On these we must depend, and the history of agriculture in Kansas is, largely, the history of our material progress.

Agriculture the basis of material progress

SUMMARY

The principal agricultural industries of the State are farming, stock raising and horticulture. The principal mineral industries are concerned with coal, lead, zinc, oil, gas, salt, building stone, and gypsum. The leading manufacturing industries are concerned largely with agricultural and mineral products, and are carried on most extensively in the coal and gas regions.

Drouths, which occur in all agricultural regions, have been most severe in Kansas in the following years: 1860, 1869, 1874, 1887, 1893, 1913. These years have marked into periods what has otherwise been a steady progress in agriculture.

The Agricultural Society, organized during the Civil War, was, in 1872, changed into the State Board of Agriculture. The Agricultural College, established during the Civil War, began active work along agricultural lines in 1873. There have been a number of organizations of farmers, most of them between 1870 and 1890.

Advancement in agriculture has been made in area under cultivation, selection of crops, improvements in machinery, better methods of tillage, and irrigation. The leading crops are now corn, wheat, and alfalfa.

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QUESTIONS

1. What is the leading industry of Kansas?
2. Discuss the Indians as farmers.
3. What agricultural progress was made during the Territorial period? During the Civil War?
4. When and why was the Agricultural Society formed? What has taken its place? Tell something of the work of the new organization.
5. Describe the early farm implements and methods of farming. What have you learned of these things from old settlers?
6. What were the agricultural conditions in Kansas in 1880? Between 1880 and 1887?

7. What connection does the date 1887 have with the agricultural history of the State? What conditions followed this date?

8. What are the soil and climate conditions of western Kansas? Give an account of irrigation in that section.

9. Name new crops that came into prominence about 1890, and tell something of each.

10. What conditions prevailed in Kansas in the early '90's? During the period that followed?

11. Discuss Kansas wheat; Kansas corn.

12. Discuss the live-stock industry in Kansas.

13. Give an account of the cattle trade of earlier days.

14. What progress has horticulture made in Kansas?

15. What farmers' organizations have been formed? For what purpose?

16. Discuss the relation of the Agricultural College to the farmers.

17. Discuss the milling industry of our State. The meat-packing industry.

18. Name the mineral resources of Kansas. Discuss each.

19. What manufacturing industries have grown from the mineral resources?

20. What industries are carried on in your community? Are any others being considered?

CHAPTER XVI

THE RAILROADS OF KANSAS

The beginning of railroads in the United States

About the time Kansas was becoming the highway for the Santa Fe trade, experiments were being made in England with a new invention, the steam locomotive. By 1825 a fair degree of success had been attained. During the next half dozen years experiments were carried on in the United States, and by 1831 several short railroad lines were in use. By 1850 one could travel by rail between the chief cities of the East and as far west as St. Louis, but a decade more passed before any railroads were built in Kansas.

Kansas settlers desire railroads

The agitation for railroads in this part of the country began even before the organization of the Kansas Territory. The settlers knew the difficulty of building up the State without the aid of the railway. They had crept across the prairies in their canvas-covered wagons, or had toiled up the shallow, sluggish waterways, and they foresaw that they would be unable to market their crops or their stock because of the lack of adequate means of transportation. Their great desire for railroads is made evident by the large number of railway charters granted to different companies by the Territorial Legislatures. On account of the immense cost of railroad construction, however, work was slow to begin.

While the West was waiting for its railroads a number of stage routes for carrying mail and passengers were established. The first one was over the Santa Fe Trail.

Stages made the trip from Kansas City to Santa Fe in about fifteen days. For many years stage lines were operated between the different towns of the Territory. Later, lines were established to Denver, to Salt Lake, and even to San Francisco.

Early stage lines

Stage Coach.

The trip to San Francisco, a distance of about 2000 miles, occupied nearly a month, and the people of California were very anxious that a quicker way of getting their mails be devised. To meet this demand the Pony Express was established in 1859. The line extended from St. Joseph to San Francisco, a long, lonely way across plains and deserts and over mountains, sometimes in a straight line but often winding through dark canons or along the edge of mountain precipices. The Pony Express required one hundred and ninety stations, nearly five hundred horses, and eighty riders. The stations averaged about ten miles apart. The

The Pony Express, 1859-'61

horses were selected for their speed and endurance, and the distance from one station to another was covered in the shortest possible time. At each station a fresh horse was waiting and the only delay was in changing the mail pouch from one horse to the other. The pouch contained only letters, and they were written on the thinnest of paper to avoid surplus weight. Five dollars was charged for the carrying of each letter. The first trip was made in ten days, the shortest one in seven days and seventeen hours. Many stories of adventure are related of the two years in which the Pony Express was in operation. In 1861 a telegraph line was constructed across the continent, which made it possible to flash news from ocean to ocean in a few seconds, and the Pony Express went out of existence.

The first railroad in Kansas, 1860

By this time railroad building had begun in Kansas. The first road was laid in the spring of 1860, while Kansas was still a territory, between Elwood, opposite St. Joseph, Missouri, and Marysville. When the first five miles of rail had been laid, a little old locomotive that had done service on many eastern roads was brought into the State and a celebration was held in honor of the first trip. Though the engine was old and drew only a few flat cars over the rough and crooked track, it was an important event, for it marked the beginning of railroad building in Kansas.

The Union Pacific Railroad, 1862-'69

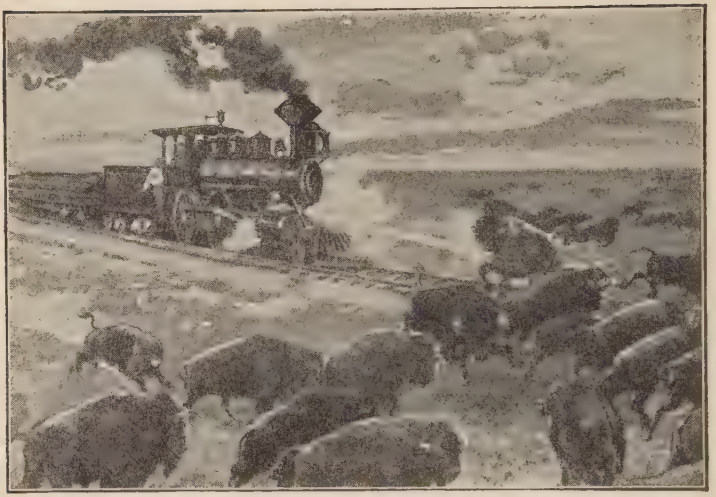
There had long been talk of a railroad to the Pacific coast, and in 1862, while the Civil War was still in progress, Congress granted a charter for such a line. This was the beginning of the Union Pacific Railroad. It was to be built as soon as possible by working from both ends. From the east the road was to pass through Nebraska and on toward Salt Lake, and from the west it was to be built from San Francisco eastward until the two lines met. This

The Indian, the Soldier, and the Builder.

road did not pass through Kansas, but while it was being constructed a line that later became a part of the Union Pacific[1] system was built from Kansas City westward, along the Kansas River, through Manhattan, Junction City, and Salina, and on west through Denver to join the main line at Cheyenne.[2]

During the seven years spent in building this railroad many difficulties were met and conquered. Most of the country along the line was without timber, fuel, or any of the necessary supplies. The materials for construction were brought up the Missouri River by steamboat to Kansas City. From this point they were hauled by train over the new railroad as far as it was completed. The Indians opposed the work because it meant the westward

1. This line was at first called the Kansas Pacific.
2. See map, page 28.

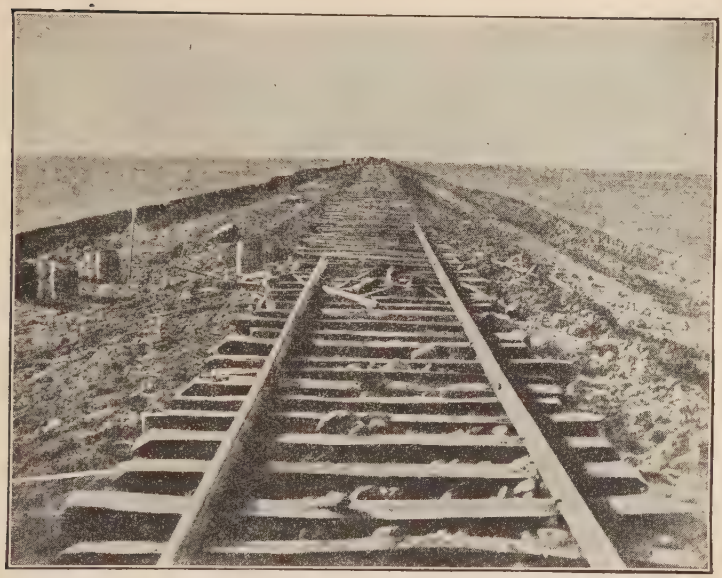


Early Days on the Union Pacific.

movement of civilization and the settling of their hunting grounds. They were a constant source of danger to the whole frontier but especially to the railroad builders. The men usually went to their work armed, and stacked their guns ready for instant use. Sometimes it was even necessary to guard the men with troops while they worked. History gives many accounts of Indian massacres committed along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. The entire line was finished in 1869.

In the meantime other lines had been chartered through Kansas, the principal one being the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. This railroad was begun at Topeka in 1868 and completed to the western boundary of the State in a little more than four years. The line between Topeka and Atchison was also completed within this period. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe has since

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, completed in 1872



The "Iron Trail" Across the Prairies.

been extended westward to the coast and eastward to Chicago, and many branches have been added. This railroad follows the general direction of the Santa Fe Trail across the eastern half of the State. Near Great Bend the track runs on the exact course of the old highway, and from this point on through the rest of the State they are never far apart and often coincide. When, in 1872, the "Santa Fe," as it is generally called, was completed through Kansas, the last caravan of wagons had wound its way over the old Trail. The trains of cars rushing over the new iron trail marked another advance in the westward march of civilization.

The immense cost of railroad construction, the sparsely settled country, and the limited amount of traffic, made the early building of railroads a risky undertaking. But rail-

roads were needed in order to unite the West to the East as well as for the development of the new country, and in order to encourage their building Congress adopted the policy of making liberal land grants to railroad companies. The Union Pacific through Kansas was given land amounting to a strip ten miles wide on each side of its line. Several other companies, including the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, received grants amounting to five miles on each side. This policy brought about the rapid building of railroads, but when the State became fairly well supplied the land grants were discontinued. Much of the land was later forfeited by the companies through failure to meet the conditions of their grants.

Railroad companies receive land grants

When the early railroads were first built across Kansas there were but few people living in the western part of the State. Since population was necessary to the prosperity of the railroad companies, these companies gave much attention to the matter of increasing the settlements along their lines. They sent land agents throughout the United States and Europe, they invited people of prominence to join excursions through Kansas, and they filled the newspapers with descriptions of the great West. Kansas was widely and favorably advertised. Interest was everywhere aroused and many people were attracted to the State.

Railroad companies interested in the settlement of Kansas

The railroad companies succeeded in planting a number of colonies of foreigners on their lands. Among them were the settlements of Mennonites in Reno, Harvey, Marion and McPherson counties. These people came from Russia for religious freedom. "They came simultaneously with the grasshoppers but outstayed them." The first party, in

Mennonite settlements

1874, numbered 1900 people, and many more followed rapidly until there are now many thousands of these people in Kansas. They brought a considerable amount of money with them and were able to purchase their land. The Mennonites were farmers, a thrifty, industrious people who have contributed much toward making Kansas a great agricultural State.

Swedes had been coming to Kansas since Territorial days. In 1871 the Union Pacific sold a large tract of land in Saline County for a Swedish settlement. This settlement has increased and others have been formed until there are now many people of this nationality in Kansas. Lindsborg, almost entirely Swedish, is their religious and social center. It is noted for its school of music. Most of these people came in poverty, but they have converted the bare prairies into fine agricultural districts and have become prosperous citizens. They are an industrious, intelligent, progressive, and law-abiding people.

Swedish settlements

Other colonies have settled in various parts of the State; among these, German-Russians in Russell, Rush, and Ellis Counties, Scotch in Republic County, English in Clay County, and Bohemians in Ellsworth County. There are, at present, people of many nationalities in Kansas.

Not only did the early building of railroads do much to bring about the rapid settlement of Kansas, but it hastened the development of practically all of the State's industries. For instance, the railroads have made it possible for the farmer to market his live stock and his crops. Out of these better market facilities have grown the great meat-packing centers and the flouring mills. On the other hand, the growth of settlements and industries has brought prosperity to the railroads and they have increased in wealth,

Relation of railroads to State's industries

A Modern Locomotive and One of 1880.

equipment, and mileage. Thus the relation between the railroads and the State's progress is very close.

There are at present nearly 10,000 miles of railroad in Kansas, most of it belonging to the four great companies, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.

There has been but little railroad building in Kansas for a number of years for the State is now fairly well supplied. Almost every county now has one or more railroads. In the earlier years the important thing was to get the railroads. Having secured them the matter of chief concern is to regulate them. During the late '70's much dissatisfaction arose because railroad rates were high, and several attempts were made to place the matter of rate regulation under the control of the State. In 1883 a law was passed creating a Railroad Commission of three members. This Commission was given a great deal of power, especially in regard to revising and establishing rates, and in adjusting disputes between the railroads and their patrons. Within a few years, through the efforts of the Commission together with the increase in business resulting from a growing population, rates were reduced almost half. Since its work proved to be of great service to the people the Commission was continued. In 1911 the Railroad Commission became the Public Utilities Commission,

Railroad regulation

which has control over all such corporations as railroads, electric lines, and telegraph and telephone systems, that render public service within the State.

SUMMARY

Railroad construction was begun in the United States about 1830. By 1850 railroads reached as far west as St. Louis. Many stage lines were established in early Kansas. The first railroad was built in Kansas in 1860; the line extended from Elwood to Marysville. The Union Pacific was built through Kansas between 1862 and 1869. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway was completed in 1872. In the meantime a number of other roads were built. The railroads received large grants of land, which they sold to settlers, thereby raising money and increasing business. They advertised Kansas widely. The people soon found it necessary to regulate the railroads, and created for this purpose the Railroad Commission, now the Public Utilities Commission.

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QUESTIONS

1. Give an account of the beginning of railway transportation in the United States. What were the conditions by 1850?

2. What were the early methods of travel in Kansas?

3. Why were the early settlers anxious for railroads? What did they do to secure railroads?

4. Discuss the stage lines. The Pony Express.

5. When and where was the first railroad built in Kansas?

6. Tell something of the building of the main line of the Union Pacific.

7. Give an account of the building of the Union Pacific through Kansas. What were some of the difficulties that had to be overcome?

8. When was the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe built? Give its route.

9. Name other railroads in Kansas.

10. Why were land grants made to the railroad companies? How did the railroad companies use this land?

11. Why did the railroad companies advertise Kansas? What was the effect on the State?

12. Locate settlements of foreigners in Kansas.

13. Show why there is a close relation between the people and the railroads.

14. Why has regulation of the railroads been found necessary? How has it been accomplished?

15. What is, approximately, the railroad mileage of the State?

16. What lines of railroad in your community?

CHAPTER XVII

EDUCATION IN KANSAS

The first schools in Kansas were the mission schools for the Indians. When Kansas was organized as a Territory and the white settlers began to make their homes here, the education of their children became one of their first interests. In the summer of 1855 the first Territorial Legislature passed a law providing for the establishment of common schools, and thus laid the foundation for our public school system.

The first schools in Kansas

In January of 1855, when the town of Lawrence was only six months old, a school was opened in the back of Dr. Charles Robinson's office. A term of school was held in Lawrence every winter thereafter. Other towns also maintained schools, as did a few of the country communities, but the settlers' claims were so widely scattered and the dangers during the days of raids and warfare were so great that country schools were almost an impossibility during the first few years.

Early Territorial schools

Many of the earlier schools were "subscription schools," which means that they were not public schools supported by a tax levy, but that the teacher's pay came from a tuition charged each pupil who attended.

Subscription schools

By 1859, when Territorial conditions had become more settled, the Legislature turned its attention to the matter of education and passed a set of school laws that has served ever since as the basis of our system of educa-

Sod Schoolhouse.

Beginning of our school system

tion. While Kansas was still a Territory, a few districts were organized and schoolhouses built, and the minimum school term was made three months.

Little educational progress was made during the Civil War, but when peace had come to Kansas and the people could turn their minds to the needs of their homes and communities, schoolhouses built of logs or sod sprang up everywhere, for the pioneers had brought with them a desire to educate their children. Sometimes the settlers did not even wait to organize their district, but gathered together and began work on their schoolhouse. Where there was a timber supply they made their building of logs. On the prairie they built it of sod. With the breaking plow they sliced out long pieces of sod from two to four inches thick and twelve to fourteen inches wide, and these, mortared with soft mud, were used like brick to build the walls. The roof

Schools after the Civil War

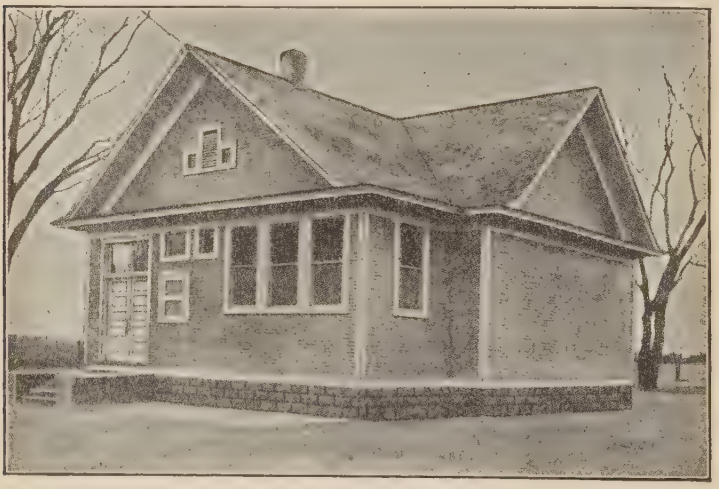
Interior of Sod Schoolhouse.

was sometimes of lumber, but often of the sod laid over a framework of brush and poles. Whether the building was of logs or of sod, the floor was usually of dirt sprinkled and packed until it was hard and smooth. As the country grew in population and resources these buildings were replaced by others made of lumber, brick, or stone, but the little log and sod schoolhouses served the pioneers well. They were used not only for school purposes, but for religious services and for social gatherings, spelling schools, singing schools, and literary societies. The schoolhouses were the social centers in early Kansas.

Although the minimum term was three months, it was usually made a little longer for the benefit of the smaller children. As a rule the older boys and girls went

The work of the pioneer schools

to school only during the winter months when they could be spared from the farms. The work in the schools in those days consisted chiefly of the three R's, "readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic." In most cases, the pupils started each year at the beginning of their books and worked as far as they could. This was continued winter after winter until the girls and boys were eighteen to twenty-one years of age, or even older. There was no such thing as graduating from the country schools; the pupils attended until they got ready to quit. Since there were almost no high schools in the State, few of the children received more than a common school education, and most of the teachers had no more than that.



A Present-day Rural School.

Conditions are quite different in the country schools to-day; the minimum term is now seven months, a truancy law covers the full term, the work is arranged according to a course of study, the qualifications for

Changes in the district schools

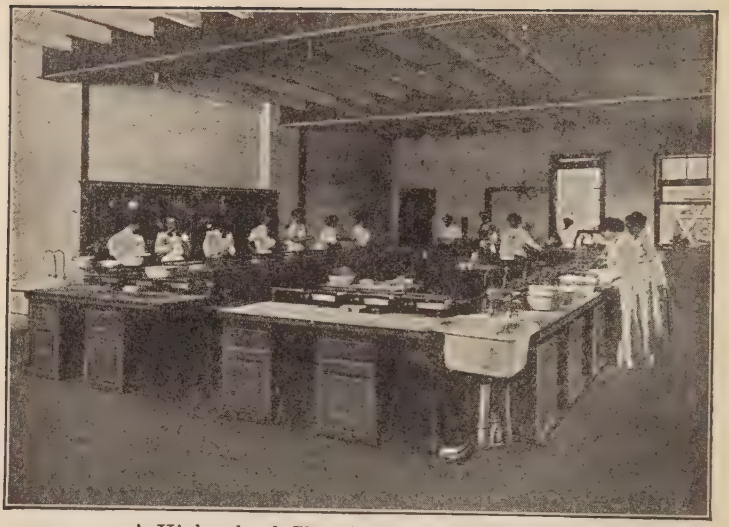
teachers have been raised, and the little box buildings are being replaced by better ones, in the construction of which beauty, comfort, and convenience are considered. The work of the schools is changing to meet the changed condition of the times, and much thought is being given to the

Consolidated School, with Wagons for Conveyance of Pupils.

problem of making the work fit still more closely present-day needs. It is generally recognized as very desirable that boys and girls receive instruction in such subjects as music, manual training, agriculture, and domestic science, but on account of the large number of classes in the country schools very little of such work can be taught.

Consolidated schools

Consolidation is generally looked upon as a method of bettering conditions in the rural schools. A consolidated district is one formed by the union of several districts. The little district schoolhouses are replaced by a larger building, usually centrally located, to which the children are conveyed in wagons provided for that purpose. With its larger valuation the consolidated district can have plenty of teachers and equipment and can offer a greater variety of subjects. There are a number of consolidated schools



A High-school Class in Domestic Science.

A High-school Class in Manual Training.

A County High School.

in the State now, and the plan is being considered in many communities. The good roads movement will no doubt do much to encourage consolidation.

Growth of the high school

A number of years passed before there were many high schools in Kansas, and in most of the early ones the course was brief. Then more and more of them began to prepare pupils for college, and this work was for a long time looked upon as the real purpose of the high school. In late years the function of the high school has come to be regarded as that of supplying to the great mass of pupils who will never go to college, the best possible preparation for the business of life. The course has been broadened to include such work as manual training, domestic science, music, agriculture, commercial work, and training of teachers. The high

Upper, Kansas State Normal School, Emporia. Lower, Fort Hays Kansas Normal School.

school has grown rapidly in popularity. There are now more than five hundred high schools in the State. They have been established by cities, by counties, by consolidated districts, and by townships, and the number is steadily increasing. There are still, however, a few sparsely settled counties in the western part of the State which have no high schools. Much attention is being given to the problem of bringing to every Kansas boy and girl the privilege of a high school education.

Institutions of higher learning

The deep interest of the Kansas settlers in matters of education is nowhere more apparent than in their early establishment of institutions of higher learning. In the first Constitution, made in 1855, one reads, "The General Assembly may take measures for the establishment of a university"; and again, "Provision may be made by law for the support of normal schools." These matters were not lost sight of, and almost immediately after the admission of Kansas as a state this ambition found expression in the establishment of the Normal School, the Agricultural College, and the University.

The Normal Schools

The State Normal School at Emporia opened in 1865 with eighteen students enrolled. It used the upper floor of the new schoolhouse that had just been built for Emporia, which was then but a small town. There was no furniture, and the equipment consisted of a Bible and a dictionary. Seats were borrowed from a neighboring church. But the Normal soon had a building of its own. In later years this has been twice replaced by a larger and better one and many new buildings have been added.

The Normal School is based on the principle that it is not only necessary to know what to teach but how to teach; that there are new discoveries and advances in methods of

Manual Training Normal School, Pittsburg.

teaching as there are in other lines, such as medicine or farming. The purpose of the Normal School is to train teachers.

When our State Normal School was established there were not more than a dozen other such schools in the United States and none that prepared teachers for high school positions. To-day there are many normal schools, but none larger than ours or more amply equipped to prepare students for all lines of teaching. The course of study, reaching from the kindergarten to the completion of a

college course, places our State Normal School in the front rank of institutions of its kind.

In 1901 the Western Branch State Normal School was established at Hays, and in 1903 another branch, the Manual Training Normal School, was opened at Pittsburg. Each of these has recently been made an independent school. The one at Hays is now known as the Fort Hays Kansas Normal School.

The Agricultural College

In 1862 Congress passed an act providing for land grants to states for the purpose of establishing colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts. Kansas was among the first states to accept the endowment, and the next year Bluemont Central College, a Methodist school at Manhattan, was given to the State and made the State Agricultural College. During the first ten years the growth of the Agricultural College was very slow. This was chiefly due to the fact that industrial education was something new and did not receive much attention. The College gave only a little work in agriculture or manual training, and what was given was merely supplementary. It was doing little to educate toward the farm or the workshop. In 1873 the school was reorganized. Farmers began to be interested in it and to discuss its possibilities. Such subjects as Latin and Greek were dropped and agriculture, home economics, and mechanic arts were emphasized. Workshops, print shops, kitchen and sewing rooms, agricultural implements, and live stock, were provided. This was a very advanced step at that time and it aroused some opposition. It was called the "new-fangled" education, and farmers who read and studied methods of farming were often sneered at as "book farmers." But in time people began to view these things in a different light. It has now come to be generally

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

recognized that successful farming requires a broader and more varied knowledge than almost any other business, and that in an agricultural state like ours nothing is more important than the training of its citizens for home and farm life. The Agricultural College now occupies the position of leadership in the agricultural and industrial interests of the State, and is one of the largest agricultural colleges in the United States.

The University

The University of Kansas was established by an act of the Legislature of 1864, and its object, as given in that act, is to "provide the inhabitants of the State with means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of literature, science, and the arts." The university idea is hundreds of years old, and so there was nothing new in the thought of a university in Kansas. The University of Kansas was built on the flat-topped hill in Lawrence where the first party of free-state settlers pitched their tents. It was opened in 1866 with forty students and three professors. To-day there are twenty great buildings on Mount Oread. The central department of the University is the college, which provides a liberal education in languages, sciences, mathematics, history and kindred subjects. Besides the college there are schools of engineering, of fine arts, of law, of pharmacy, of medicine, and of education. Ours now ranks high among the universities of the United States.

Control of State Schools

All together, the University, the Agricultural College, and the Normal Schools employ about seven hundred instructors and enroll between eight and nine thousand students each year. The total annual cost to the people of Kansas is nearly two million dollars. These schools, together with the School for the Blind at Kansas City, the School for the Deaf at Olathe, and the School of Mines at Weir City,

The University of Kansas, Lawrence.

Schoolhouse used as a Social Center

were, in 1913, placed under the management of a board of three members called the Board of Administration.

In addition to the State institutions Kansas has more than thirty denominational colleges. A few of the largest of these are Baker University at Baldwin, Washburn College at Topeka, Ottawa University at Ottawa, Friends University at Wichita, the Southwestern University at Winfield, and the College of Emporia. There are also a number of business colleges and a few independent schools.

Denominational colleges

Besides all the schools where the people of Kansas may obtain an education, every effort is being made to provide other educational opportunities by means of extension work, public and traveling libraries, and night schools. The State Normal School, the Agricultural College, and the University all do extension work, which means that they offer correspondence courses, send out lecturers, and in various

Other provisions for education

other ways carry their work to those who can not attend the schools. Many communities maintain free public libraries and the State maintains a traveling library.[1] Night schools are now provided in several of our larger cities. An education is now possible to any one who really wants it.

All of this has been brought about within little more than a half century, and though there is much yet to be done the people of Kansas have every reason to be proud of what they have accomplished in the interests of education.

SUMMARY

Education in Kansas began with the mission schools and was one of the first interests in Territorial days. There were many subscription schools before district schools were organized. The organization of districts began in the Territorial period and kept pace with settlement. The University, the Normal School and the Agricultural College were established during the Civil War. Since that time many denominational colleges have been established, the high school has been developed, and many other means of education have been provided. Great educational progress has been made.

1. The traveling library system in Kansas was adopted in 1900 and is now under state control through a Commission which maintains an office in the capitol at Topeka. These traveling libraries are made up of collections of fifty books each, selected in accordance with the wishes of the applicant. They are sent to schools, clubs, granges, and similar organizations without charge other than a fee of two dollars to cover the cost of transportation. The libraries may be retained six months, or exchanged at any time for others.

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QUESTIONS

1. What were the mission schools?
2. When did the settlers become interested in education?
3. What was done in education during the Territorial period?
4. What were subscription schools?
5. Describe the early schoolhouses. Compare them with the buildings of to-day.
6. How did work in the early schools differ from work in the schools of to-day?
7. Give the history of the growth of the high school.
8. Give an account of the establishment of the State Normal School; its growth; its purpose. What other normal schools do we now have?
9. When and where was the Agricultural College established? Give an account of its growth. Its work to-day.
10. What is the purpose of a university? When and where was the University of Kansas established?
11. What is the present enrollment and cost of the State schools?
12. What is a denominational college? Name some of the most important of the denominational colleges in Kansas.
13. What other opportunities for education have been provided?

"Of all the states, but three will live in story;
Old Massachusetts with her Plymouth Rock,
And Old Virginia with her noble stock,
And Sunny Kansas with her woes and glory."

—EUGENE F. WARE.

CHAPTER XVIII

KANSAS MEMORIALS

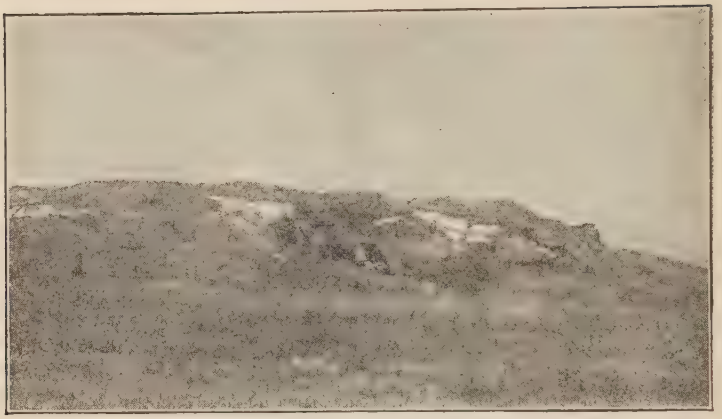
Significance of Kansas history

Kansas is a comparatively new state. Nearly all of its history has been made within little more than a century, and most of it within the sixty years of its period of settlement. Few states, however, have had a more eventful history. From its beginning Kansas has been a place of action. The pages of its history are filled with wars and battles, with stirring adventure, and with deeds of courage and daring. Nearly every part of the State has its places of historic interest, and the names of men and women who should be honored for good and brave deeds would make a long list.

The people of Kansas are proud of the history of their State and desire to preserve it. To that end they have taken steps to save a number of the old landmarks, they have built many monuments, and have gathered and kept many records of the past.

Pawnee Rock

One of the early landmarks was Pawnee Rock on the old Santa Fe Trail, in what is now Barton County. This giant rock standing on the level plain was a noted spot, for the Trail ran near its base, and while it provided a place of rest and safety for many a weary traveler, it also afforded a retreat from which the Indians could dash down upon the traders. In later years much of the rock was torn away for building purposes and this historic old landmark was rapidly disappearing. The Woman's Kansas Day Club resolved to save this



Present view of Pawnee Rock.

historic spot, and secured a deed for the Rock and five acres of ground surrounding it. On Kansas Day, 1909, the women presented this deed to the State. The transfer was made with the condition that the State spend $3000 for improvements. This was done and the preservation of Pawnee Rock is now assured.

The Pike Memorial

The exact site of the Pawnee Indian village visited by Lieutenant Pike in 1806 was not known with certainty for many years, but was finally found to be in Republic County. It was located through the discovery of rows of circular ridges supposed to have been the embankments of the Indian lodges.[1] An iron fence now incloses about six acres of the ground, on which the rings are still plainly visible, and a granite shaft stands where the Stars and Stripes first floated over Kansas. The monument bears the inscription: "Erected by the State of Kansas, 1901, to mark the site of

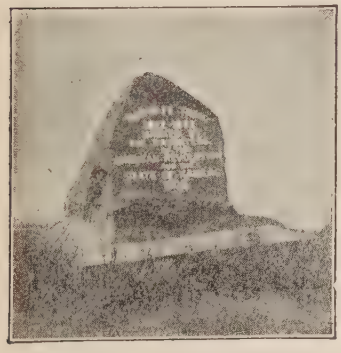
1. The place was discovered in 1875 by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Johnson, who later purchased the land and presented it to the State.

the Pawnee Republic where Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike caused the Spanish flag to be lowered and the flag of the United States to be raised, September 29, 1806."

Marking of the Santa Fe Trail

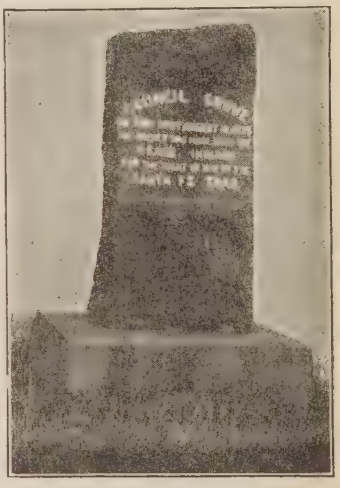
The Santa Fe Trail, which was associated with most of the early history of Kansas, was known throughout the country, but with the settlement of the State the old highway was growing dim; the ruts were filling in, grass was covering the broad track, and with the passing of those who knew it in the old days the true route was in danger of being forgotten. To prevent this, the Daughters of the American Revolution began, in the opening years of the present century, to agitate the question of marking the line of the Trail through the State. In 1905 the Legislature appropriated $1000 "for procuring suitable monuments for this purpose." Kansas Day of 1906 was designated "Trail Day" in the public schools, and the children were invited to contribute a penny each

Where the Stars and Stripes first floated over Kansas.



Santa Fe Trail Marker.

toward the fund. They gave $584.40. Eighty-nine markers were purchased. Various local organizations added nine more, making a total of ninety-eight markers. They were placed along the Trail from the eastern to the western end of the State. They bear the inscription, "Santa Fe Trail 1822-1872. Marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the State of Kansas, 1906." A few of the markers bear special inscriptions in addition to this. The one at Council Grove has on the other side, "On this spot, August 10, 1825, the treaty was made with the Osage Indians for the right of way of the Santa Fe Trail."



Santa Fe Trail Marker, with local inscription.

Pawnee Capitol

The old stone building erected at Pawnee for the capitol of Kansas still stands on the Fort Riley Reservation. In 1907 a subscription fund was raised and the money used to repair and restore the old building so that it will stand for many years as a relic of our early history.

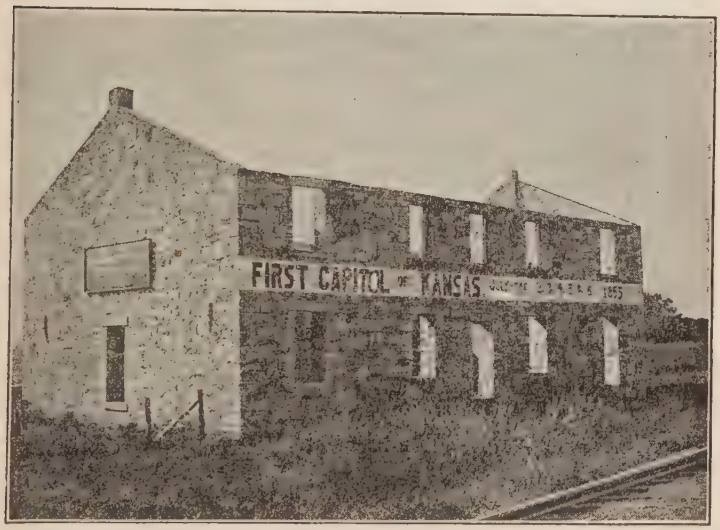
John Brown's battle-field.

The site of John Brown's battle-field at Osawatomie was purchased by the Woman's Relief Corps of Kansas and presented to the State in 1909.

Statues in the Hall of Fame

Each State is permitted to place two statues in the Hall of Fame in the National Capitol at Washington. In 1905 one of the Kansas places was filled with a statue of John J. Ingalls, who was

a Senator from this State from 1873 to 1891. In 1913 the other place was filled with a statue of George W. Glick, who was Governor of Kansas from 1883 to 1885.



Old Pawnee Capitol on the Fort Riley Military Reservation.

Other monuments

A number of monuments have been erected in various parts of the State in commemoration of noted persons or events. The John Brown monument at Osawatomie was dedicated on August 30, 1877. It bears two inscriptions: "In commemoration of those who, on the 30th of August, 1856, gave up their lives at the battle of Osawatomie in defense of freedom," and, "This inscription is also in commemoration of the heroism of Captain John Brown, who commanded at the battle of Osawatomie, August 30, 1856; who died and conquered American slavery on the scaffold at Charlestown, Virginia, December 2, 1859."

The John Brown Monument.

A splendid monument has been erected in Linn County to mark the graves of the victims of the Marais des Cygnes massacre.

At Lawrence there is a monument bearing this inscription: "Dedicated to the memory of the one hundred and fifty citizens who, defenseless, fell victims to the inhuman ferocity of border guerrillas, led by the infamous Quantrill in his raid upon Lawrence, August 21, 1863. Erected May 30, 1895."

A monument has been raised near Junction City in honor of the expedition of Coronado. There are several other monuments in the State commemorating the Spanish explorations of 1541-1542.

Monuments have been dedicated to the memory of settlers killed in the Indian raids on the frontier, and to men who were killed by Indians while engaged in construction work on the Union Pacific Railroad.

Marais des Cygnes Monument.

These are only a few; many tablets, monuments, and markers have been erected in Kansas, but by far the greatest number of them are monuments in honor of the soldiers of the Civil War. Many of these are very handsome, and they have cost, in the aggregate, thousands of dollars; but this recognition seemed insufficient, and it had long been hoped that a handsome and serviceable building might be erected as a fitting

Memorial Hall

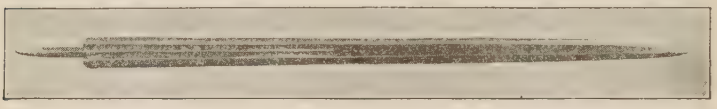
Quantrill Raid Monument.

and worthy recognition by the whole State of the honor due the soldiers and sailors of the Civil War. The fulfillment of this ambition finally became possible when the United States paid to Kansas an old Civil War debt amounting to nearly a half-million dollars. The money was used for the construction of Memorial Hall. This beautiful structure, built of white marble, stands near the grounds of the State Capitol at Topeka. Part of Memorial Hall is to be used as headquarters for the Kansas Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the rest by the State Historical Society.

The State Historical Society was organized in 1875. From that time until the present the Society has gathered and kept books, writings, narratives, maps, relics and other matter relating to the history of Kansas. In these

The State Historical Society

collections may be found information concerning the explorations, the Indians, the overland travel, the settlements, and the condition and progress of the State in its various departments. Volumes of clippings, files of newspapers, and thousands of books, provide a very complete record of all



An old, double-edged, Spanish sword was found in Finney County some years ago and presented to the State Historical Society. The sword bears the name of one of Coronado's officers, Juan Gallego. On the blade, in Spanish, are the words: "Draw me not without reason; sheathe me not without honor."

phases of the State's history. One of the interesting features is the collection of relics, among which are: an old Spanish sword supposed to have belonged to one of Coronado's soldiers; the pistol of the Jayhawker, James Montgomery; two cannon used in the border troubles; and the cap, saddle, and sword of John Brown. There are many Indian pipes, ornaments, implements, arrowheads, and a war bonnet. The historical collections, which have increased from year to year, are very interesting and should be seen by every citizen of Kansas. The Historical Society had rooms in the State Capitol until the completion of Memorial Hall, when it was moved into the new building. Thus Memorial Hall stands as a tribute not only to the soldiers but to the entire history of Kansas.

SUMMARY

In late years Kansas has taken many steps to preserve its history. Some of its most prominent memorials are: Pawnee Rock; Pike Memorial; Santa Fe Trail markers;

Pawnee Capitol; John Brown's battle-field; monuments to commemorate the battle of Osawatomie, the Marais des Cygnes massacre, and the Quantrill raid. Many other monuments and tablets have been erected in different parts of the State to commemorate important events. Memorial Hall, completed in 1914, was built in honor of the soldiers and sailors who served in the Civil War. This building provides fitting quarters for the Kansas Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, and for the State Historical Society which has a large and valuable collection of original historical material.

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QUESTIONS

1. How long since Kansas became a state?
2. What places of historic interest are there in the State?
3. What places of historic interest are there in your locality? Have they been marked in any way?
4. What have you learned from the old settlers about the history of your locality?
5. Locate Pawnee Rock. Give its early history. Its recent history.
6. Give an account of Pike's visit to the Pawnee Indians. Where was the Indian village? How has this event been commemorated?
7. Give an account of the marking of the Santa Fe Trail.
8. Locate the old Pawnee Capitol and give its history.
9. Name as many other memorials as you can and give the event which each commemorates.
10. What is Memorial Hall? Why was it erected? For what is it to be used?
11. Explain the work and purpose of the State Historical Society.

"This is but the dawn. We stand in the vestibule of the temple. The achievements of the past will pale into insignificance before the completed glory of the century to come."

—JOHN J. INGALLS.

CHAPTER XIX

THE KANSAS SPIRIT

Introduction

Kansas is a great State; great in size and wealth, great in industries and resources, and great in what it has accomplished. But there are states that are larger, others that are wealthier, and many that have larger cities, greater population, a longer history, and more splendid memorials, so it is not for these things that Kansas is especially noted among the states. The quality that is the mark of its distinction is the character of its history and of its people.

The meaning of the Kansas spirit

Any people is, in large part, the product of its thinking, its beliefs, and its hopes and desires. This is the lesson of Hawthorne's story, "The Great Stone Face." Through all the years Ernest studied the face on the mountain and pondered the thoughts that he read there. In time he came to resemble the great face, both in its features and in the character it expressed. In the same way the people of Kansas have become what they are to-day because of their thoughts, their experiences and their ideals. We often hear it said concerning some act or some effort toward progress, "That is the Kansas spirit," which means that the thing done shows what kind of people the Kansans are; it is characteristic of them. If, then, we would understand what this Kansas spirit is, we must know what thoughts and experiences and ideals have had a part in producing it.

Certain characteristics of the people of Kansas are

largely due to the fact that this was so recently a frontier state. Pioneer life, wherever it exists, develops the qualities of independence, courage, resourcefulness, endurance, and democracy. The pioneer has only himself to lean on; he learns to take chances, he laughs at adversity, he adapts himself to circumstances, and he lives in the future.

Pioneer qualities

These characteristics are not, however, peculiar to the Kansas people, for the early settlers of other states lived on the frontier and developed these same qualities. But Kansas had a Territorial history which was very different from that of any other state and which has left its impress upon the people. Other pioneers have had the great task of making a state out of a wilderness, but Kansas pioneers had a second great task, that of making a free state in the face of the most determined opposition. They came to Kansas as the Puritans came to America, in the name of liberty. They were stern, unyielding, purposeful men and women, sure of the presence of divine leadership, and their character has deeply influenced the Kansas people. This influence has made them hate oppression; it has made them demand justice and fair play; it has made them value people for their personal worth; it has made them believe in the equality of human rights, and in the ability of the people to govern themselves. These are characteristics of every true Kansan and the qualities that make the Kansas spirit.

Qualities that make the Kansas spirit

This spirit is evident in many phases of the life and progress of our people, but it is nowhere more apparent than in their political affairs and in their laws. The spirit that made the pioneers refuse to submit to the "Bogus Legislature" also impelled them to send more than their share

Manifestations of the Kansas spirit

of soldiers to the Civil War. Later, the same spirit led the Kansas people to adopt the prohibition amendment and to grant to women the full right of suffrage. It caused the farmers and other laboring people to form organizations for the better protection of their rights. In short, the Kansas spirit has manifested itself whenever the people have made an effort to overcome difficulties, whenever they have tried to secure more justice or liberty for themselves. These efforts have sometimes been so radical, and the plans offered for the betterment of conditions so new and startling as to attract much attention in the rest of the country. But Kansas has continued to believe in the worth and possibilities of her people and to make every effort to bring about conditions that will give them the opportunity to rise to the full measure of their nature.

The task confronting the Kansas of to-day

All over the United States there is a growing tendency on the part of the people to exercise a more direct control of their government; to take more and more authority into their own hands. This means that the people must be interested, active and well-informed. For us, it means that the quality of Kansas government depends upon the quality of Kansas citizenship. While the task of the pioneers was a heavy one, ours to-day is no less great, though it is different. Their struggle was to get the soil under cultivation, ours to see that it does not become worn out; theirs to get the railroads, ours to use and regulate them; theirs to develop new industries, ours to see that they are carried on with justice to all; theirs to establish schools, ours to make them more efficient; in general, theirs to build up, ours to use wisely.

Kansas history is not made; it is in the making. We study the past that we may learn how to make the present

better. Great things have been accomplished but there is much yet to be done. The pioneers solved their problems, and if we are worthy of the Kansas they have given us we will strive to solve ours. We will keep alive the Kansas spirit.

SUMMARY

The Kansas people have developed the same pioneer qualities as have the people of other states; but, in addition, their peculiar Territorial history has made them believe in a marked degree in liberty, justice, equality, and democracy. These characteristics have given rise to what is called "the Kansas spirit." This spirit is especially evident in the political movements through which the people have taken more and more of the control of government into their own hands.

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QUESTIONS

1. In what things is Kansas great? Name other states that are greater in any of these things. What quality distinguishes Kansas?
2. How can the lesson in the story of "The Great Stone Face" be applied to Kansas?
3. Why does pioneer life develop courage? Independence? Resourcefulness?
4. What effect has the Territorial history of Kansas had on the people?
5. What is meant by the Kansas spirit? What are some of the ways in which it has been shown? Discuss each.
6. Discuss the responsibilities of the Kansas people of to-day.

THE APPENDIX

TERRITORIAL PERIOD

Legislatures

There were six Territorial legislatures. The first two were pro-slavery. Beginning in 1858 the four that followed were free-state.

Constitutions

Four constitutions were prepared; the Topeka Constitution in 1855, the Lecompton in 1857, the Leavenworth in 1858, and the Wyandotte in 1859. The Lecompton was the only one that provided for slavery. The State was admitted under the Wyandotte, our present constitution. It was based on the constitution of Ohio and was drafted by men from both parties.

Capitals

Several different places served as Territorial capitals. When Governor Reeder came to Kansas he kept his office at Leavenworth for about two months, then removed it to Shawnee Mission, which was used as the Territorial capital until the following spring when Governor Reeder named Pawnee as the capital. The Legislature remained at Pawnee only five days and then adjourned to Shawnee Mission, where the Governor's office was kept another year. In August, 1855, the Territorial Legislature selected Lecompton, which continued as the capital during the remainder of the Territorial period. However, when the free-state people gained control of the Legislature in 1858 they made an effort to change the capital to Minneola. Failing in this, they met at Lecompton for each session and then at once adjourned to Lawrence. At an election in November, 1861, the people selected Topeka as the permanent capital of Kansas.

The Topeka Movement

The free-state Government under the Topeka Constitution was organized in the days of the "Bogus Legislature" for the purpose of uniting the free-state people and enabling them to oppose pro-slavery methods. It was continued until the free-state people gained control of the Territorial Legislature, when it became no longer necessary and was dropped. The principal events were as follows: The convention met in October of 1855, completed the Topeka Constitution in November, and the free-state people voted favorably on it in December. In January of 1856 they elected Charles Robinson governor. Their Legislature met in March, and in the same month they applied for admission to the Union but the bill

failed to pass. The Legislature met again in July, but was disbanded by United States troops under Sumner. They met in January of 1857, but the officers were arrested. Two additional meetings were held; one in January and one in March of 1858. Then, having served its purpose, the Topeka movement was at an end.

INDIAN MISSIONS IN EARLY KANSAS

Presbyterian Missions

Two Presbyterian missions were established among the Osages in what is now Neosho County in 1824. One was the Boudinot mission The work was in charge of Rev. Benton Pixley.

Rev. S. M. Irwin established a mission among the Iowas, Sacs and Foxes in Doniphan County, near the present town of Highland, in 1837. Highland College, one of the oldest colleges in the State, still remains as a school of this church.

Methodist Missions

In 1830 the Shawnee Methodist mission was established a few miles southwest of where Kansas City now stands. This mission was in charge of Rev. Thomas Johnson. A few years later it had a manual-labor school and a farm and was one of the largest and best known of the missions in Kansas.

In 1832 a mission was established among the Delawares in Wyandotte County, on the site of the town of White Church, by William Johnson and Thomas B. Markham. Rev. E. T. Peery was in charge.

A mission for the Kickapoos was founded in 1833. It was just north of the site of Leavenworth and was in charge of Rev. J. C. Berryman.

In 1833 a mission was established for the Kanzas at Mission Creek, Shawnee County, by Rev. William Johnson, who continued the work for seven years. When the Kanzas were moved, the mission was located at Council Grove. It existed from 1850 to 1854.

Baptist Missions

The Baptist Church established a mission among the Shawnees in 1831. It was about two miles northwest of the Shawnee Methodist mission. The leader was Isaac McCoy, and he was joined later by Dr. Johnson Lykins and Rev. Jotham Meeker. Mr. Meeker was a printer, and in 1834 issued the first book printed in Kansas, a primer in the Indian language.

A mission was established among the Ottawas in 1837, on the present site of Ottawa, under the charge of Rev. Jotham Meeker. This mission survives in Ottawa University.

A mission was opened among the Pottawatomies in 1837, by Rev. Robert Simmerwell, near the site of Osawatomie. When this tribe moved to the new reservation the mission was situated at Mission Creek in Shawnee County. It was abandoned in 1854.

In 1840 Dr. David Lykins established a mission among the Miamis, about ten miles southeast of the present city of Paola.

Dr. Johnson Lykins opened a mission among the Delawares in 1832.

Friends Mission

The Society of Friends established a mission among the Shawnees in 1834, about three miles west of the Methodist mission. Henry

Harvey, M. Mendenhall, and the Hadleys were teachers in this mission.

Catholic Missions

In 1822 Father La Croix visited the Osages, just across the line in Missouri, and baptized several Indian children. At different times Father Van Quickenborn visited the Osages and preached. In 1847 Rev. Schoenmaker established the Osage Mission, now St. Paul, in Neosho County.

The Catholic mission was founded in 1836 by Fathers Van Quickenborn and Hœken for the Kickapoos, near the Junction of Salt Creek with the Missouri, in Leavenworth County.

St. Mary's mission among the Pottawatomies was established in Miami County in 1838, and moved to Linn County in 1839, where it remained until the removal of the tribe to Pottawatomie County in 1849. The mission was then established at St. Mary's, where it survives to-day in St. Mary's school for boys.

FORTS IN EARLY KANSAS

Many forts were established in early Kansas; a few by the fur companies, some by the War Department, some by state troops, a number by settlers as a place of refuge from the Indians, and a few by free-state and proslavery forces during the Territorial struggle. Some of them consisted merely of a wall of earth thrown up, others of a strongly built log cabin within a line of earthworks or line of palisades. Many of them were more pretentious, and were built of logs, adobe, or stone. Some of the forts established by the National Government cost many thousands of dollars and most of them had large land reserves. As the settlements moved westward the necessity for the forts no longer existed, and, with the exception of Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, which are still maintained by the National Government as army posts, they fell into disuse. The principal early forts were:

Fort Kanzas, established by the French fur traders in the early part of the eighteenth century, was located in what is now Atchison County. It is mentioned in the journal of Lewis and Clark as an abandoned fort.

Fort Lyon, earlier called Bents' Fort, was built in 1826 for a fur-trading post. It occupied several different sites on the Arkansas River, all of them within the present bounds of Colorado, the last one being within Territorial Kansas. It was opened to settlement in 1890.

Fort Leavenworth was established in 1827 by Col. Henry Leavenworth of the United States army. It has from its beginning been an important military post. More than $2,000,000 has been expended on it, and it now ranks among the first of the military posts of the United States.

Fort Riley was established in 1852 by the United States. It has been enlarged and improved from time to time until it is now an important military center. Fort Riley is near the junction of the Republican and Smoky Hill rivers, and is very near the geographical center of the United States.

Fort Atkinson, one of the early forts erected along the Santa Fe Trail, was located on the Arkansas River about six miles above the present site of Dodge City. This fort was built in 1850 and abandoned in 1854. It was known for a few months as Fort Mackey, when the name was changed to Fort Atkinson.

Fort Mann was probably erected about 1845 on or near the site on which Fort Atkinson was later built.

Fort Scott was built in 1842 on the site of the present city of Fort Scott. In 1853 it ceased to be used as a military post, and in 1855 the buildings were sold. This fort had no reservation.

Fort Larned was located in 1859 on Pawnee Fork, about eight miles above the mouth of that stream. It was for a number of years an important post, but was later abandoned as a fort, and in 1882 the reservation was opened for sale to settlers.

Fort Saunders was a proslavery stronghold about twelve miles

southwest of Lawrence in 1856. It was destroyed by a body of free-state settlers the same year.

Fort Titus, located about two miles south of Lecompton, was a log house used as a proslavery fortification. It was captured and destroyed by free-state forces shortly after the destruction of Fort Saunders.

Fort Wakarusa was a free-state fortification on the Wakarusa River, about five miles from Lawrence.

Fort Bain was a log cabin in the northern part of Bourbon County which served as a retreat for John Brown and James Montgomery in 1857 and 1858.

Fort Baxter, a military post, was established by General Blunt in 1863. It was the scene of an attack by Quantrill, known as the Baxter Springs massacre. After the war the town of Baxter Springs grew up on the site.

Fort Dodge was one of the most important forts on the western frontier. It was located on the site of The Caches, near Dodge City, in 1864. The first buildings were of adobe, but in 1867 good buildings were erected. Fort Dodge was not abandoned until 1882. The Soldiers' Home at Fort Dodge was later established on a part of this military reservation.

Fort Downer was located on Downer's Creek, about fifty miles west of Fort Hays. It was in existence between 1863 and 1868.

Fort Harker was established in 1864, near the present site of Ellsworth, with the name Fort Ellsworth. Two years later the name was changed to Fort Harker and the site moved about a mile northeast. This fort was for a long time the shipping point for freight bound for New Mexico. Fort Harker was abandoned in 1872 and the reservation opened to settlement in 1880.

Fort Wallace was established near the present town of Wallace in 1865. This was an important post during the building of the Union Pacific railroad. It was abandoned as a fort in 1882, and in 1888 the land was ordered sold.

Fort Zarah was established in 1864, about four miles east of the present city of Great Bend. It was dismantled in 1869, and the reservation was later sold.

Fort Hays was established by the National Government, in 1865, about fourteen miles southeast of the present Hays City, and was for a year known as Fort Fletcher. In 1867 a new site, about three-fourths mile from Hays City, was selected. The reservation consisted of 7500 acres. General Sheridan used Fort Hays for headquarters during the Black Kettle raid in 1868. It continued to be used as a military post until 1889. In 1900 Kansas secured the land and buildings for educational purposes. The Fort Hays Kansas Normal School and an experiment station for the Agricultural College are now located there.

Fort Henning, Fort Blair, and Fort Insley were three blockhouses erected at Fort Scott in 1861 for the purpose of guarding military stores from the Confederate forces.

Fort Lincoln was built by Lane in 1861, about twelve miles northwest of Fort Scott, for protection from the Confederate forces. It was abandoned in 1864.

Fort Aubrey was one of the forts established in 1865 by the soldiers sent to quell the Indian uprisings. It was located near the present village of Mayline in Hamilton County. It was abandoned the following year.

Fort Jewell was erected in 1870 on the site of Jewell City for the protection of the settlers against the Cheyennes who were then on the warpath. It consisted of a wall of earth around a fifty-yard square. After the Indian troubles were over Fort Jewell was abandoned.

SOME PROMINENT KANSANS

Hundreds of Kansas men and women have served their State in a way worthy of note. To tell the story of the services rendered by all of them would require many volumes. In a book like the present one, mention can be made of only a few of those most widely known. In addition to names mentioned in the body of the text, the following are a few of the names of Kansans, no longer living, who had much to do with making the history of the State:

PRESTON B. PLUMB came to Kansas to make his home in 1857. He started a newspaper, *Kansas News*, at Emporia. In 1861 he was elected to the State House of Representatives. The same year he entered the Union army and served until the close of the war. He then engaged in the practice of law. In 1876 he was elected to the United States Senate, which position he filled until his death in 1891, a period of fourteen years of continuous service.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS came to Kansas in 1865, at the close of four years of service in the Confederate army, and entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company as a civil engineer. Later he became a well-known farmer and stock raiser. In 1896 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1897 to the United States Senate. His later years were given to various lines of agricultural advancement. He served as a regent of the State Agricultural College. His death occurred in 1909.

SAMUEL A. KINGMAN came to Kansas in 1857. He was a lawyer. He served as a member of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention. He was associate justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, 1861 to 1865, and chief justice, 1867 to 1876, when he resigned because of ill health. He died in 1904.

DAVID J. BREWER came to Leavenworth in 1859, where he engaged in the practice of law. He served continuously in various offices. He was associate justice of the State Supreme Court from 1871 to 1884, a judge of the United States Circuit Court from 1884 to 1889, and in 1889 he was commissioned Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, which position he filled until his death in 1910.

JOHN A. ANDERSON came to Junction City in 1858 as pastor of the Presbyterian church. In 1873 he was made president of the State Agricultural College. He reorganized that institution and remained at its head until 1878, when he was elected to Congress where he served until 1891. He was appointed consul-general to Cairo, Egypt, in 1891. He died on his way back home in the following year.

FRANCIS HUNTINGTON SNOW was elected to the first faculty of the University of Kansas as professor of mathematics and natural sciences, in 1866. In 1870 he became professor of natural history in the University. He organized the collecting expeditions which have resulted in the extensive natural history museums of the University. He was made Chancellor of the University in 1890, from which position he retired in 1901. He died in 1908.

EDMUND G. ROSS came to Kansas in 1856. He was a member of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention and served in the Union army. In 1866 he was appointed to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of James H. Lane. He cast the deciding vote in the Senate against the impeachment of President Johnson, which act aroused great indignation. He engaged in newspaper work until 1882, when he went to New Mexico where he served as Territorial Governor from 1885 to 1889. He died in 1907.

MRS. C. I. H. NICHOLS, a writer and lecturer, came with her family to Kansas in 1854. She lived first at Lawrence and then at Wyandotte. She was a strong advocate of a more just understanding of the rights of women. She attended the meetings of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention, and counseled with the members on all matters relating to women, with the result that the Kansas Constitution was one of the most liberal in the United States at that time. Her death occurred in 1885.

MRS. MARY A. BICKERDYKE, generally known as "Mother Bickerdyke," served as a nurse during the Civil War. At its close she came to Kansas and was instrumental in assisting soldiers who were left without employment to come to Kansas and take homesteads. Through her efforts aid was given settlers after Indian raids, and she assisted in securing aid for Kansas settlers after the grasshopper invasion. The Mother Bickerdyke Home for soldiers' widows, at Ellsworth, was named in her honor. After a life of great activity she died in 1901.

ALFRED GRAY came to Kansas in 1857. With the exception of his period of service in the Union army he was engaged in farming until 1873. From 1866 until 1870 he was a director of the State Agricultural Society. When the State Board of Agriculture was organized, in 1872, he became its first Secretary, and filled the position until his death in 1880.

FREDERICK WELLHOUSE came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, in 1859. He was engaged in the growing and sale of fruit trees until 1876, when he began planting commercial apple orchards. During the next eighteen years he planted 1637 acres of apple trees. Many years were given to experiments to determine the varieties best adapted to Kansas. He became known throughout the country and was called "The Apple King." For ten years he was president of the State Horticultural Society, and was at different times engaged in many public activities. He died in 1911.

FRANKLIN G. ADAMS settled on a farm in Leavenworth County in 1856. He held various positions of public service, and on the organization of the State Historical Society in 1875 he was made its Secretary, which position he held until his death in 1899. He organized and developed the work of the Society, in which work he was materially assisted by his daughter, Miss Zu Adams, who continued her work from 1880 until her death in 1911.

MRS. SARA T. D. ROBINSON came to the Territory in 1854 with her husband, Dr. Charles Robinson, and took an active part in early Kansas affairs. She wrote Kansas—Its Interior and Exterior Life,

the most notable book produced by a Kansan of that time. It had a wide circulation and a great influence. Mrs. Robinson died at her home near Lawrence in 1911.

NOBLE L. PRENTIS came to Kansas in 1869 as editor of the *Topeka Record*. From that time until his death in 1900 he was connected with various Kansas newspapers: the *Topeka Commonwealth*, the *Lawrence Journal*, the *Junction City Union*, the *Atchison Champion*, and the *Kansas City Star*. He wrote five books: A Kansan Abroad, Southern Letters, Southwestern Letters, Kansas Miscellanies, and History of Kansas.

DANIEL W. WILDER, who first came to Kansas in 1857, was at different times the editor of a number of newspapers. He was one of the founders of the State Historical Society, served one term as state auditor and two terms as superintendent of insurance. It was as a newspaper man that Mr. Wilder's influence was especially felt. He was the author of the Annals of Kansas, Life of Shakespeare, and was one of the compilers of all editions of Bartlett's Familiar Quotations.

EUGENE F. WARE came to Kansas in 1867. He practiced law, and was for many years the editor of the *Fort Scott Monitor*. He served in the state legislature, and from 1902 to 1905 was United States Pension Commissioner. He died in 1911. It is as a writer that Mr. Ware is best known. His Rhymes of Ironquill is his most widely read work.

KANSAS WRITERS

The Kansas struggle was the source of a great deal of writing. Eastern newspapers were full of the Kansas question. During the Territorial period many of the eastern papers kept correspondents in the Territory and these men wrote much of the conflict here and of pioneer life and conditions. The Kansas people themselves were too busy to give much attention to literature and produced but few writings of permanent value. Kansas—Its Interior and Exterior Life, by Mrs. Sara T. D. Robinson, was written during this period. Other early writers were: William A. Phillips, Richard Realf, James Redpath, Albert D. Richardson, W. P. Tomlinson, and Henry Harvey.

During the Civil War practically all of the writing produced in Kansas was concerned with the struggle that the people were going through. The period from the close of the Civil War until the "grasshopper year" of 1874 was one of remarkable growth and expansion and the people were full of confidence and enthusiasm. It was in this period that *The Kansas Magazine* was published. Though it lasted less than two years, it was a magazine of real literature. Among the contributors were: Henry King, James W. Steele, John J. Ingalls, D. W. Wilder, R. J. Hinton, Charles Robinson, and Noble L. Prentis.

The depression caused by the grasshopper raid affected Kansas in literature as well as in other activities. For several years but few books were published. Two of the books produced during this period were, however, very valuable ones: Andreas' History of Kansas, a compilation by many writers, and Wilder's Annals of Kansas. George R. Peck and John J. Ingalls came into prominence about this time as orators. Many of their speeches have become a part of our literature. Joseph G. McCoy and Joel Moody were writers of this period.

A number of good books were published in the '80's, among them: The Story of a Country Town, E. W. Howe; A Kansan Abroad, Noble L. Prentis; Rhymes of Ironquill, Eugene F. Ware; History of Kansas, L. W. Spring; Anabel and Other Poems, Ellen P. Allerton. Other writers of this time were: F. W. Giles, Charles Gleed, and Hattie Horner.

The period following the collapse of the boom, 1888 to 1892, produced many books. Some of the most prominent were: Kansas Miscellanies, Prentis; The Farmers' Side, William A. Peffer; Letters, Charles F. Scott; In the Van of Empire, Henry Inman; Richard Bruce, Charles M. Sheldon; Old Wine in New Bottles, Brinton W. Woodward. During this period *The Agora*, a Kansas magazine, was published. All the best Kansas writers of the period were among its contributors, but it lived only a short time. Among other writers were: Nathaniel S. Goss, Mrs. Mary W. Hudson, Gov. Charles Robinson, and John Speer.

The last twenty years have brought peace and prosperity to Kansas and the people have been able to give more time and

thought to literature. Many writings have been produced—poetry, essays, speeches, newspaper and magazine articles, and many books. The following are among the writers who have come into prominence in the last two decades:

Henry Inman, author of: The Old Santa Fe Trail, The Great Salt Lake Trail, The Ranch on the Oxhide, and The Delahoyd Boys.

Charles M. Sheldon, author of: Richard Bruce, Robert Hardy's Seven Days, The Crucifixion of Philip Strong, His Brother's Keeper, In His Steps, Malcolm Kirk, Lend a Hand, The Redemption of Freetown, The Miracle at Markham, One of the Two, For Christ and the Church, Born to Serve, Who Killed Joe's Baby, The Reformer, The Narrow Gate, The Heart of the World, Paul Douglas, The Good Fight, The High Calling.

William Allen White, author of: The Real Issue, Court of Boyville, In Our Town, A Certain Rich Man, and numerous newspaper and magazine articles.

Eugene Ware, author of: The Rise and Fall of the Saloon, The Lyon Campaign and History of the First Iowa Infantry, The Indian Campaign of 1864, Rhymes of Ironquill, Ithuriel, From Court to Court, Several translations from Spanish, French and Latin, contributions to many publications.

William Y. Morgan, author of: A Jayhawker in Europe, The Journey of a Jayhawker, A Jayhawker in the Near East, and numerous newspaper articles.

Margaret Hill McCarter, author of: The Cottonwood's Story, Cuddy's Baby, In Old Quivira, The Price of the Prairie, The Peace of the Solomon Valley, A Wall of Men, The Master's Degree, Winning the Wilderness.

Walt Mason, author of: Rhymes of the Range, Uncle Walt, Prose Poems, and newspaper and magazine writings.

William Elsey Connelley, author of: John Brown, James H. Lane, Wyandot Folk-Lore, An Appeal to the Record, Kansas Territorial Governors, Memoirs of John James Ingalls, Ingalls of Kansas, Quantrill and the Border Wars, and Life of Preston B. Plumb.

Samuel J. Crawford, author of Kansas in the Sixties.

William Herbert Carruth, author of Each in His Own Tongue and Other Poems.

Among other present-day Kansas writers are: E. W. Howe F. W. Blackmar, Mrs. Louisa Cooke Don Carlos, Effie Graham W. A. McKeever, Mrs. Dell H. Munger, Mrs. Kate A. Aplington Esther M. Clark, F. Dumont Smith, Charles M. Harger.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS OF KANSAS

The Governors were appointed for terms of four years, but none of them served a full term. Ten different men filled the office during the Territorial period of six years and eight months. There were six Governors and five Acting Governors, James W. Denver serving in both capacities. During the absence of a Governor or when there was a vacancy in that office the duties of the Governor fell upon the Secretary of the Territory and he was called the Acting Governor.

Governors	Acting Governors	Terms served
Andrew H. Reeder		July 7, 1854, to August 16, 1855.
	Daniel Woodson	August 16, 1855, to September 7, 1855.
Wilson Shannon		September 7, 1855, to August 18, 1856.
	Daniel Woodson	August 18, 1856, to September 9, 1856.
John W. Geary		September 9, 1856, to March 12, 1857.
	Daniel Woodson	March 12, 1857, to April 16, 1857.
	Frederick P. Stanton	April 16, 1857, to May 27, 1857.
Robert J. Walker		May 27, 1857, to November 16, 1857.
	Frederick P. Stanton	November 16, 1857, to December 21, 1857.
	James W. Denver	December 21, 1857, to May 12, 1858.
James W. Denver		May 12, 1858, to October 10, 1858.
	Hugh S. Walsh	October 10, 1858, to December 18, 1858.
Samuel Medary		December 18, 1858, to December 17, 1860.
	Hugh S. Walsh	August 1, 1859, to September 15, 1859.
	Hugh S. Walsh	April 15, 1860, to June 16, 1860.
	George M. Beebe	September 11, 1860, to November 25, 1860.

Auditors

John Donaldson	1855–1857
Hiram Jackson Strickler	1857–1861

Treasurers

Thomas J. B. Cramer	1855–1859
Robert B. Mitchell	1859–1861

Attorneys-General

Andrew Jackson Isacks	1854–1857
William Weer	1857–1858
Alson C. Davis	1858–1861

Superintendents of Schools

James H. Noteware	1858
Samuel Wiley Greer	1858–1861
John C. Douglass	1861

Territorial Chief Justices

Samuel Dexter Lecompte	1854–1859
John Pettit	1859–1861

Associate Justices

Saunders W. Johnston	1854–1855
J. M. Burrell	1855–1856
Thomas Cunningham	1856–1857
Joseph Williams	1857–1861
Rush Elmore	1854–1855
Sterling G. Cato	1855–1858
Rush Elmore	1858–1861

STATE OFFICERS OF KANSAS

Governors

Charles Robinson	1861-1863
Thomas Carney	1863-1865
Samuel J. Crawford	1865-1868
Resigned November 4, 1868.	
Nehemiah Green, Acting Governor	1868-1869
James M. Harvey	1869-1873
Thomas A. Osborn	1873-1877
George T. Anthony	1877-1879
John P. St. John	1879-1883
George W. Glick	1883-1885
John A. Martin	1885-1889
Lyman U. Humphrey	1889-1893
Lorenzo D. Lewelling	1893-1895
Edmund N. Morrill	1895-1897
John W. Leedy	1897-1899
William E. Stanley	1899-1903
Willis Joshua Bailey	1903-1905
Edward W. Hoch	1905-1909
Walter Roscoe Stubbs	1909-1913
George H. Hodges	1913-1915
Arthur Capper	1915——

Lieutenant-Governors

Joseph P. Root	1861-1863
Thomas A. Osborn	1863-1865
James McGrew	1865-1867
Nehemiah Green	1867-1868
Charles V. Eskridge	1869-1871
Peter P. Elder	1871-1873
Elias S. Stover	1873-1875
Melville J. Salter	1875-1877
Resigned July 19, 1877.	
Lyman U. Humphrey, elected November 6	1877
Lyman U. Humphrey	1879-1881
D. W. Finney	1881-1885
Alex. P. Riddle	1885-1889
Andrew J. Felt	1889-1893
Percy Daniels	1893-1895
James A. Troutman	1895-1897
A. M. Harvey	1897-1899
H. E. Richter	1899-1903
David J. Hanna	1903-1907
W. J. Fitzgerald	1907-1911
Richard J. Hopkins	1911-1913
Sheffield Ingalls	1913-1915
William Yost Morgan	1915——

Secretaries of State

John Winter Robinson 1861-1862
Removed July 28, 1862.
Sanders Rufus Shepherd, appointed 1862-1863
William Wirt Henry Lawrence 1863-1865
Rinaldo Allen Barker 1865-1869
Thomas Moonlight 1869-1871
William Hillary Smallwood 1871-1875
Thomas H. Cavanaugh 1875-1879
James Smith 1879-1885
Edwin Bird Allen 1885-1889
William Higgins 1889-1893
Russel Scott Osborn 1893-1895
William Congdon Edwards 1895-1897
William Eben Bush 1897-1899
George Alfred Clark 1899-1903
Joel Randall Burrow 1903-1907
C. E. Denton 1907-1911
Charles H. Sessions 1911-1915
John Thomas Botkin ..... 1915——

Auditors

George Shaler Hillyer 1861-1862
Removed July 28, 1862.
David Long Lakin, appointed 1862-1863
Asa Hairgrove 1863-1865
John R. Swallow 1865-1869
Alois Thoman 1869-1873
Daniel Webster Wilder 1873-1876
Resigned September 20, 1876.
Parkinson Isaiah Bonebrake, appointed 1876
Parkinson Isaiah Bonebrake 1877-1883
Edward P. McCabe 1883-1887
Timothy McCarthy 1887-1891
Charles Merrill Hovey 1891-1893
Van B. Prather 1893-1895
George Ezekiel Cole 1895-1897
William H. Morris 1897-1899
George Ezekiel Cole 1899-1903
Seth Grant Wells 1903-1907
J. M. Nation 1907-1911
W. E. Davis ..... 1911——

Treasurers

William Tholen, elected in 1859.
Entered the army and did not qualify.
Hartwin R. Dutton, appointed March 26 1861
Hartwin R. Dutton, elected 1861-1863
William Spriggs 1863-1867
Martin Anderson 1867-1869
George Graham 1869-1871
Josiah Emery Hayes 1871-1874
Resigned April 30, 1874.
John Francis, appointed 1874-1875

TREASURERS—*concluded*

Samuel Lappin 1875
Resigned December 20, 1875.
John Francis, appointed 1875
John Francis 1877-1883
Samuel T. Howe 1883-1887
James William Hamilton 1887-1890
Resigned March 1, 1890.
William Sims, appointed 1890-1891
Solomon G. Stover 1891-1893
William Henry Biddle 1893-1895
Otis L. Atherton 1895-1897
David H. Heflebower 1897-1899
Frank E. Grimes 1899-1903
Thomas T. Kelly 1903-1907
Mark Tully 1907-1913
Earl Akers ..... 1913——

Attorneys-General

Benjamin Franklin Simpson ..... 1861——
Resigned July, 1861.
Charles Chadwick, appointed 1861
Samuel A. Stinson 1861-1863
Warren W. Guthrie 1863-1865
Jerome D. Brumbaugh 1865-1867
George Henry Hoyt 1867-1869
Addison Danford 1869-1871
Archibald L. Williams 1871-1875
Asa M. F. Randolph 1875-1877
Willard Davis 1877-1881
William A. Johnston 1881-1884
Resigned December 1, 1884.
George P. Smith, appointed 1884-1885
Simeon Briggs Bradford 1885-1889
Lyman Beecher Kellogg 1889-1891
John Nutt Ives 1891-1893
John Thomas Little 1893-1895
Fernando B. Dawes 1895-1897
Louis C. Boyle 1897-1899
Aretas A. Godard 1899-1903
Charles Crittenden Coleman 1903-1907
F. S. Jackson 1907-1911
John S. Dawson 1911-1915
Sardies Mason Brewster ..... 1915——

Superintendents of Public Instruction

William Riley Griffith 1861-1862
Died February 12, 1862.
Simeon Montgomery Thorp, appointed 1862-1863
Isaac T. Goodnow 1863-1867
Peter McVicar 1867-1871
Hugh De France McCarty 1871-1875

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—*concluded*

John Fraser	1875-1877
Allen Borsley Lemmon	1877-1881
Henry Clay Speer	1881-1885
Joseph Hadden Lawhead	1885-1889
George Wesley Winans	1889-1893
Henry Newton Gaines	1893-1895
Edmund Stanley	1895-1897
William Stryker	1897-1899
Frank Nelson	1899-1903
Insley L. Dayhoff	1903-1907
E. T. Fairchild	1907-1912
Resigned November 19, 1912.	
W. D. Ross, appointed	1912
W. D. Ross	1913-——

Chief Justices

Thomas Ewing, Jr	1861-1862
Resigned November 28, 1862.	
Nelson Cobb, appointed	1862-1864
Robert Crozier	1864-1867
Samuel Austin Kingman	1867-1876
Resigned December 30, 1876.	
Albert Howell Horton, appointed	1876
Albert Howell Horton	1877-1895
Resigned April 30, 1895.	
David Martin, appointed	1895
David Martin	1895-1897
Frank Doster	1897-1903
William Agnew Johnston	1903-——

State Printers

S. S. Prouty	1869-1873
George W. Martin	1873-1881
T. Dwight Thatcher	1881-1887
Clifford C. Baker	1887-1891
E. H. Snow	1891-1895
J. K. Hudson	1895-1897
J. S. Parks	1897-1899
W. Y. Morgan	1899-1903
George A. Clark	1903-1905
T. A. McNeal	1905-1911
W. C. Austin	1911-1915
William R. Smith	1915-——

Superintendents of Insurance

Webb McNall	1897-1901
W. V. Church	1901-1903
Charles H. Luling	1903-1907
Charles W. Barnes	1907-1911
Ike S. Lewis	1911-1915
Carey J. Wilson	1915-——

United States Senators

James H. Lane 1861-1866
Died July 11, 1866.
Edmund G. Ross, appointed 1866
Edmund G. Ross 1867-1871
Alexander Caldwell 1871-1873
Resigned March 24, 1873.
Robert Crozier, appointed 1873-1874
James M. Harvey, elected 1874-1877
Preston B. Plumb 1877-1891
Died December 20, 1891.
Bishop W. Perkins, appointed 1892-1893
John Martin, elected January 25 1893-1895
Lucien Baker 1895-1901
Joseph Ralph Burton 1901-1906
Resigned, 1906.
A. W. Benson, appointed 1906-1907
Charles Curtis 1907-1913
William H. Thompson ..... 1913——
Samuel C. Pomeroy 1861-1873
John James Ingalls 1873-1891
William Alfred Peffer 1891-1897
William A. Harris 1897-1903
Chester I. Long 1903-1909
J. L. Bristow 1909-1915
Charles Curtis ..... 1915——

Congressmen

Martin F. Conway 1861-1863
Abel Carter Wilder 1863-1865
Sidney Clarke 1865-1871
David P. Lowe 1871-1875
Stephen Alonzo Cobb 1873-1875
William Addison Phillips 1873-1879
William R. Brown 1875-1877
John R. Goodin 1875-1877
Dudley C. Haskell 1877-1883
Thomas Ryan 1877-1889
John Alexander Anderson 1879-1891
Edmund N. Morrill 1883-1891
Samuel Ritter Peters 1883-1891
Lewis Hanback 1883-1887
Bishop W. Perkins 1883-1891
Edward Hogue Funston 1883-1893
Erastus J. Turner 1887-1891
Harrison Kelley 1889-1891
Case Broderick 1891-1899
B. H. Clover 1891-1893
John Davis 1891-1895
Jerry Simpson 1891-1895; 1897-1899
John Grant Otis 1891-1893

CONGRESSMEN—*concluded*

William Baker	1891-1897
William Alexander Harris	1893-1895
Horace L. Moore	1893-1895
Charles Curtis	1893-1907
Thomas J. Hudson	1893-1895
Richard W. Blue	1895-1897
Orrin L. Miller	1895-1897
Snyder S. Kirkpatrick	1895-1897
Chester I. Long	1895-1897 1899-1903
William A. Calderhead	1895-1897 1899-1911
Jeremiah Dunham Botkin	1897-1899
Mason Summers Peters	1897-1899
N. B. McCormick	1897-1899
Edwin Reed Ridgely	1897-1901
William D. Vincent	1897-1899
Willis Joshua Bailey	1899-1901
Justin DeWitt Bowersock	1899-1907
James Monroe Miller	1899-1911
William Augustus Reeder	1899-1911
Charles Frederick Scott	1901-1911
Alfred Metcalf Jackson	1901-1903
Philip Pitt Campbell	1903——
Victor Murdock	1903-1915
D. R. Anthony	1907——
*E. H. Madison	1907-1911
†A. C. Mitchell	1911-1911
Fred S. Jackson	1911-1913
R. R. Rees	1911-1913
I. D. Young	1911-1913
Joseph Taggart	1911——
Dudley Doolittle	1913——
Guy T. Helvering	1913——
John R. Connelly	1913——
George A. Neeley	1912-1915
Jouett Shouse	1915——
William A. Ayers	1915——

* Died, Sept. 18, 1911.

† Died, July 7, 1911.

INSTITUTIONS IN KANSAS

State Schools

University of Kansas..... Lawrence.
State Agricultural College..... Manhattan.
State Normal School..... Emporia.
Fort Hays Kansas Normal School..... Hays.
State Manual Training Normal School..... Pittsburg.
State School of Mines and Metallurgy..... Weir.
Kansas School for the Blind..... Kansas City.
Kansas School for the Deaf..... Olathe.

Denominational Schools

Baker University, Methodist Episcopal..... Baldwin.
Bethany College, Swedish Lutheran..... Lindsborg.
Bethany College, Episcopalian..... Topeka.
Bethel College, Mennonite..... Newton.
Campbell University..... Holton.
College of Emporia, Presbyterian..... Emporia.
College Preparatory School (Private)..... Atchison.
Cooper College, United Presbyterian..... Sterling.
Enterprise Normal Academy, German M. E..... Enterprise.
Fairmount College, Congregational..... Wichita.
Fowler Friends Academy, Friends..... Fowler.
Friends University, Friends..... Wichita.
Highland University, Presbyterian..... Highland.
Haviland Academy, Friends..... Haviland.
Kansas City University, United Brethren..... Kansas City.
Kansas Wesleyan University, Methodist Episcopal..... Salina.
McPherson College, Church of the Brethren..... McPherson.
Midland College, Lutheran..... Atchison.
Mt. St. Scholastica's Academy, Catholic..... Atchison.
Nazareth Academy, Catholic..... Concordia.
Northbranch Academy, Friends..... Northbranch.
Ottawa University, Baptist..... Ottawa.
Southern Kansas Academy, Congregational..... Eureka.
Southwestern College, Methodist Episcopal..... Winfield.
St. Benedict's College, Catholic..... Atchison.
St. John's Lutheran College, Lutheran..... Winfield.
St. Martin's School, Episcopalian..... Salina.
St. Mary's Academy, Catholic..... Leavenworth.
St. Mary's Academy, Catholic..... Great Bend.
St. Mary's College, Catholic..... St. Marys.
Walden College, Evangelical..... McPherson.
Washburn College, Congregational..... Topeka.

State Penal or Corrective Institutions

State Industrial Reformatory..... Hutchinson.
State Industrial School for Girls..... Beloit.
State Industrial School for Boys..... Topeka.
State Penitentiary..... Lansing.

State Benevolent Institutions

State School for the Feeble-minded	Winfield.
State Hospital for the Insane	Topeka.
State Hospital for the Insane	Osawatomie.
State Hospital for the Insane	Larned.
State Hospital for Epileptics	Parsons.
State Hospital for Tuberculosis	Norton.

Special Institutions

State Soldiers' Home	Fort Dodge.
Mother Bickerdyke Home	Ellsworth.
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Atchison.

State Colored Schools

Topeka Industrial and Educational Institute	Topeka.
Western University	Quindaro.

Federal Institutions

Haskell Institute, Indian	Lawrence.
Pottawatomie Boarding School for Indians	Nadeau.
Federal Prison	Leavenworth.
National Soldiers' Home	Leavenworth.

Balance of Power in the United States Senate Between the Free and the Slave States

Free.	*Slave.*	
Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	The original thirteen states.
New Jersey.	Georgia.	
Connecticut.	Maryland.	
Massachusetts.	South Carolina.	
New Hampshire.	Virginia.	
New York.	North Carolina.	
Rhode Island.		
7	6	
Vermont, 1791.	Kentucky, 1792.	
Ohio, 1802.	Tennessee, 1796.	
Indiana, 1816.	Louisiana, 1812.	
Illinois, 1818.	Mississippi, 1817.	
	Alabama, 1819.	
11	11	The Missouri Compromise, 1820.
Maine, 1820.	Missouri, 1821.	
	Arkansas, 1836.	
12	13	First slave state majority.
Michigan, 1837.	Florida, 1845.	
Iowa, 1846.	Texas, 1845.	Last slave state.
Wisconsin, 1848.		
15	15	
California, 1850.		Compromise of 1850.
16	15	Kansas–Nebraska Bill, 1854. The last chance for the South to win.
Minnesota, 1858.		
Oregon, 1859.		
Kansas, 1861.		
19	15	Secession and the Civil War.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTIES OF KANSAS

Counties Organized Before 1860

County.	*Date of Organization.*	*County Seat.*
Allen	1855	Iola.
Anderson	1855	Garnett.
Atchison	1855	Atchison.
Bourbon	1855	Fort Scott.
Brown	1855	Hiawatha.
Butler	1855	El Dorado.
Chase	1859	Cottonwood Falls.
Coffey	1859	Burlington.
Dickinson	1857	Abilene.
Doniphan	1855	Troy.
Douglas	1855	Lawrence.
Franklin	1855	Ottawa.
Geary[1]	1855	Junction City.
Jackson[2]	1857	Holton.
Jefferson	1855	Oskaloosa.
Johnson	1855	Olathe.
Leavenworth	1855	Leavenworth.
Linn	1855	Mound City.
Marshall	1855	Marysville.
Miami[3]	1855	Paola.
Morris[4]	1855	Council Grove.
Nemaha	1855	Seneca.
Osage[5]	1855	Lyndon.
Pottawatomie	1856	Westmoreland.
Riley	1855	Manhattan.
Saline	1859	Salina.
Shawnee	1855	Topeka.
Wabaunsee[6]	1859	Alma.
Woodson	1855	Yates Center.
Wyandotte	1855	Kansas City.

1. Named Davis until 1889.
2. Named Calhoun until 1859.
3. Named Lykins until 1861.
4. Named Wise until 1859.
5. Named Weller until 1859.
6. Named Richardson before 1859.

Counties Organized 1860-1870

County.	*Date of Organization.*	*County Seat.*
Cherokee	1866	Columbus.
Clay	1866	Clay Center.
Cloud[1]	1860	Concordia.
Crawford	1867	Girard.
Ellis	1867	Hays.
Ellsworth	1867	Ellsworth.
Greenwood	1862	Eureka.
Labette[2]	1867	Oswego.
Lyon[3]	1860	Emporia.
Marion	1860	Marion.
Montgomery	1869	Independence.
Neosho[4]	1864	Erie.
Ottawa	1866	Minneapolis.
Republic	1868	Belleville.
Washington	1860	Washington.
Wilson	1865	Fredonia.

1. The original name, Shirley, changed to Cloud in 1867.
2. Part of Dorn County until 1861. Named Neosho until 1867.
3. Named Breckinridge until 1862.
4. Named Dorn until 1861.

Counties Organized 1870-1880

County.	*Date of Organization.*	*County Seat.*
Barber	1873	Medicine Lodge.
Barton	1872	Great Bend.
Chautauqua	1875	Sedan.
Cowley[1]	1870	Winfield.
Decatur	1879	Oberlin.
Edwards	1874	Kinsley.
Elk[2]	1875	Howard.
Ford	1873	Dodge City.
Harper*	1878	Anthony.
Harvey	1872	Newton.
Hodgeman	1879	Jetmore.
Jewell	1870	Mankato.
Kingman	1874	Kingman.
Lincoln	1870	Lincoln.
McPherson	1870	McPherson.
Mitchell	1870	Beloit.
Norton	1872	Norton.
Osborne	1871	Osborne.
Pawnee	1872	Larned.
Phillips	1872	Phillipsburg.
Pratt*	1879	Pratt.
Reno	1872	Hutchinson.
Rice	1871	Lyons.
Rooks	1872	Stockton.
Rush	1874	La Crosse.
Russell	1872	Russell.
Sedgwick	1870	Wichita.
Smith	1872	Smith Center.
Stafford	1879	St. John.
Sumner	1871	Wellington.
Trego	1879	Wa Keeney.

1. Originally named Hunter.
2. Originally the northern portion of Howard county.
* First organization in 1873, later set aside as fraudulent.

Counties Organized 1880-1890

County.	*Date of Organization.*	*County Seat.*
Cheyenne	1886	St. Francis.
Clark	1885	Ashland.
Comanche*	1885	Coldwater.
Finney[1]	1884	Garden City.
Gove	1886	Gove.
Graham	1880	Hill City.
Grant	1888	Ulysses.
Gray	1887	Cimarron.
Greeley	1887	Tribune.
Hamilton	1886	Syracuse.
Haskell	1887	Santa Fe.
Kearny	1888	Lakin.
Kiowa	1886	Greensburg.
Lane	1886	Dighton.
Logan	1887	Russell Springs.
Meade	1885	Meade.
Morton	1886	Richfield.
Ness*	1880	Ness City.
Rawlins	1881	Atwood.
Scott	1886	Scott.
Seward	1886	Liberal.
Sheridan	1880	Hoxie.
Sherman	1886	Goodland.
Stanton	1887	Johnson.
Stevens	1886	Hugoton.
Thomas	1885	Colby.
Wichita	1886	Leoti.
Wallace	1888	Sharon Springs.

1. Named Sequoyah until 1883.
* First organization in 1873, later set aside as fraudulent.

INDEX

Abilene, 158.
Actual Settlers' Association, 69.
Adams, Franklin G., 223.
Adams, Zu, 223.
Admission of Kansas, 100, 108.
Agriculture, taught to the Indians, 47, 141; Territorial days, 142; during Civil War, 142; 1860 to 1880, 146; 1880 to 1887, 147; 1887 to 1893, 147; 1893 to 1913, 153; basis of prosperity, 169.
Agriculture, Board of, 161.
Agricultural College, 142, 161, 191, 193, 194.
Agricultural Society, 142, 161.
Aid from the East, 107, 121.
Allerton, Ellen P., 225.
Alfalfa, 149, 150.
Alliance, Farmers', 160.
Amendments to the Constitution, 138.
Anderson, John A., 222.
Andreas' History of Kansas, 225.
Appendix, 215-241.
Apple Crop, 159.
Aplington, Kate A., 226.
Army of the North, 90.
Arizona, 29.
Arkansas City, 129.
Ash Creek, 38.
Atchison, D. R., 74, 76.
Atchison, 21, 43, 70, 166.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, building of, 176-178.
Attorneys-General, Territorial, 228; State, 231.
Auditors, Territorial, 227; State, 230.
Baker University, 197, 235.
Balance of Power, 58; table of, 237.
Baptist Missions, 217.
Barton County, 201.
Barber, murder of, 86.
Becknell, journey of, 31.
Beet Sugar Factory, 151.
Berryman, Rev. J. C., 217.
Black Jack, battle of, 87.
Blackmar, F. W., 226.
"Bleeding Kansas," 93.
Blue Lodges, 66.
Bluemont College, 193.
Board of Administration, 197.
Boom, 127-129, 147.
Board of Agriculture, 161.
Bogus Legislature, 76, 77, 79, 80, 212.
Boston, 71.
Beecher, Henry Ward, 88.
Bickerdyke, Mary A., 223.
Branson, Jacob, 81.
Brick, 168.
Brewer, David J., 222.
Brown, John, 86; at Pottawatomie, 87, 98; at Osawatomie, 88, 91; site of battle-field, 204; monument, 206.
Broom Corn, 151.
Buchanan, President, 100.

Buffalo, 9, 18, 21, 26, 33, 36, 37, 49, 117, 124, 125.
Butler County, 118.
Cabeza de Vaca, 10, 11, 37.
Cache, how made, 38.
California, 29, 173; gold seekers, 41; gold fields, 42; Road, 43, 70; emigration to, 63.
Capital, State, 100.
Capitals, Territorial, 215.
Capitol, State, 131.
Carruth, William Herbert, 226.
Carson, Kit, 41.
Catholic, priests, 16; missions, 50, 218.
Cattle Trade, 158.
Census, first Territorial, 75.
Cherokee County, 165.
Chief Justices, Territorial, 228; State, 232.
Cibola, 11.
Cimarron River, 32, 33, 39.
Cimarron Crossing, 39.
Civil War, 111-114, 117, 130, 131, 142, 163.
Clark, Esther M., 226.
Clark, William, 20.
Cloud County, 117.
Coal, 163.
Columbus, 9, 10.
Coleman, 80.
Colorado, 22, 29, 149, 151.
Colleges, list of, 235.
College of Emporia, 197.
Colby, 162.
Comanche Indians, 25, 34.
Commission, Railroad, 180.
Congressmen, 233, 234.
Connelley, William Elsey, 226.
Consolidated Schools, 187.
Constitution, Topeka, 79, 80, 95, 215; Lecompton, 96, 215; Leavenworth, 97, 215; Wyandotte, 99, 107, 215.
Constitutions, summary of, 215.
Corn, 155, 156.
Coronado, 10-14, 49; monument for, 206; sword of, 208.
Cortez, 10, 11, 29.
Cotton Gin, 57.
Council Grove, 34, 73, 204.
Counties organized, 114, 123; lists of, 238-241.
County High School, 189.
Cowboy, 157, 158.
Crawford County, 165.
Crawford, Samuel J., 118, 226.
Crops of Kansas, 146, 147.
Dairying, 156.
Daughters of American Revolution, 203.
Democratic Party, 99.
Denominational Schools, 197, 235.
Denver, Governor, 98.
Dodge City, 13, 162; cattle trade center, 158.
Domestic Science, 187.
Don Carlos, Mrs. Louisa Cooke, 226.
Douglas County, 80.
Douglas, Stephen A., 59.
Dow, 80.
Drouth, 67, 106, 119, 129, 142, 147.
Dugout, 103.
Education, 183-199; see Schools.
Eldridge, 86.
Election, first Territorial, 73; second Territorial, 75.

Elwood, 174.
Emigrant Aid Company, 65, 66, 86.
Emporia, 191.
English, 17.
Exodus, 126.
Experiment Station, 161-162.
Extension Work, 197.
Farmers' Alliance, 160.
Farmers' Institutes, 162.
Farmers' Organizations, 160.
Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, 161.
Farming Implements, 143-146.
Father Padilla, 49, 50.
Feterita, 151.
Floods, 133.
Foreign Settlements, 178, 179.
Fort Dodge, 38, 54, 220.
Fort Hays, 54, 220.
Fort Hays Kansas Normal School, 193.
Fort Leavenworth, 51, 53, 219.
Forts, list of, 219-221.
Fort Riley, 52, 54, 73, 76, 204, 205, 219.
Fort Scott, 54, 165, 219.
Forty-niners, 42.
Fourth of July Creek, 21.
France, 16; end of claims in America, 18.
Franklin, 33, 90.
Fremont, John C., 41.
Friends University, 197.
Friends Missions, 50, 217.
Funston, Fred, 131.
Fur Traders, 48.
Garden City, 151, 162.
Gardner, 43.
Gas, 166, 169.
Geary, John W., 91, 92, 93, 95.
Giles, F. W., 225.
Glass, 169.
Gleed, Charles, 225.
Glick, Geo. W., 205.
Gold Seekers, 41-43.
Good Roads, 189.
Goss, Nathaniel S., 225.
Governors, Territorial, 227; State, 229.
Graham, Effie, 226.
Grange, 160.
Grasshopper Invasion, 120, 127.
Gray, Alfred, 223.
Great American Desert, 24, 25, 29, 107, 123.
Great Bend, 13.
Great Salt Lake, 42.
Great Seal of Kansas, 116.
Gregg, Josiah, 35.
Greenwood County, 118.
Gypsum, 169.
Hall of Fame, 204, 205.
Hamelton, 98.
Hand Planter, 142.
Harger, Charles M., 226.
Harris, William A., 222.
Harvey, Henry, 218.
Hays, 162.
Highland College, 50, 217.
Hinton, R. J., 225.
History of Kansas, 201, 213.
Historical Society, 207-208.
Homes of Kansas, 102.
Homestead Law, 119.
Horner, Hattie, 225.
Horses, used on Santa Fe Trail, 33.
Horticulture, 159.
Howe, E. W., 225, 226.

Hudson, Mary W., 225.
Hutchinson, 166, 167.
Immigration, 65, 66, 89, 107, 117, 119, 123, 130, 178, 179.
Illinois, 66.
Independence, 33, 34.
Independence Creek, 21.
Indians, 9, 21, 57, 73, 135; tribes of, 25; and traders, 32; experience with, 39; possessed Kansas, 46-54; reservations, 47; taught in missions, 51; removal of, 46-48; raids, 112, 117, 118; as farmers, 141.
Indiana, 66.
Indian Territory, 48.
Industries of Kansas, 141-170.
Ingalls, John J., 88, 204, 210, 225.
Inman, Henry, 226.
Institutions, State, 235, 236.
Insurance, Superintendents of, 232.
Iowa, 66, 89, 90.
"Iron Trail," 177.
Irrigation, 148, 149.
Irving, 24.
Irwin, Rev. S. M., 217.
Jayhawkers, 98.
Jefferson, President, 18, 20.
Jesuits, 16, 49.
Johnson, Mrs. Elizabeth A., 202.
Johnson, Rev. Thomas, 51.
Johnson, William, 217.
Joliet, 16.
Jones, Sheriff, 80, 82, 85.
Junction City, 13.
Kafir Corn, 151.
Kansas, admission of, 100, 108.
Kansas City, 40, 51, 67, 68, 69, 113, 133, 163, 166, 173.
Kansas History, in the making, 213.
Kansas Spirit, 211-214.
Kansas Pacific Railroad, 175.
Kansas-Nebraska Bill, 59, 64, 65.
Kansas Territory, map, 56; organization, 59.
Kansas To-day, 135, 137.
Kanza Indians, 25, 34, 46.
Kaw Indians, same as Kanza Indians.
King, Henry, 225.
Kingman, Samuel A., 222.
La Croix, Father, 218.
Land Grants, 178.
Lane, James H., 79, 80, 88, 90, 100.
La Salle, 16.
Lawrence, 67, 69, 70, 80, 82, 85, 90, 100, 166; sacking of, 86; defense of, 92; Quantrill raid, 112; floods, 133, 135.
Lawrence, Amos A., 67.
Lead and Zinc, 165.
Leavenworth, 21, 43, 70, 166.
Leavenworth Constitution, 97.
Lecompton, 70, 89, 90, 96, 97.
Leedy, Governor, 161.
Legislature, Free-state, 96.
Legislature, Bogus, 76, 77, 79, 80; second Territorial, 95.
Legislatures, summary of, 215.
Length of school term, 184.
Lewelling, Governor, 161.
Lewis and Clark, expedition of, 20-21, 25.
Lieutenant-Governors, 229.
Lincoln, 110.

Lindsborg, 179.
Linn County, 98, 114.
Live Stock, 156.
Locomotive, invention of, 172; old and modern, 180.
Long, Major, 24.
Louisiana, naming of, 16; purchase of, 18, 46, 58; exploration of, 20.
Lykins, Dr. Johnson, 217.
Manhattan, 70, 175, 193, 194.
Manual Training Normal School, 192.
Marais des Cygnes Massacre, 98, 206.
Marion County, 118.
Manual Training, 187, 188.
Manufactures, 163.
Markham, Thomas B., 217.
Marquette, 16.
Marysville, 174.
Mason, Walt, 226.
McCarter, Margaret Hill, 226.
McCoy, Rev. Isaac, 50, 217.
McCoy, Joseph G., 225.
McKeever, W. A., 226.
Meat Packing, 163, 179.
Meeker, Jotham, 50, 217.
Mexico, 17, 22, 29; war with, 41, 53.
Memorial Hall, 2, 206.
Memorials of Kansas, 201-209.
Mendenhall, Rev. M., 218.
Mennonites, 155, 178.
Methodist Missions, 51, 217.
Miller, Sol, 102.
Milling, 163, 179.
Milo, 151.
Mine Creek, 114.
Mineral resources, 163.
Minneola, 215.
Mirage, 40.
Missionaries, 48, 49, 50, 51.
Missions, 54, 141; established, 50, 51; list of, 217-218.
Missouri Compromise, 58, 59.
Missouri River closed to free-state immigration, 89.
Montgomery, James, 98.
Monuments, 205-207.
Moody, Joel, 225.
Morgan, Wm. Y., 226.
Mormons, 42, 53.
Mormon Trail, 43.
Mortgages, 129.
Mounds, 114.
Mount Oread, 67, 195.
Mutual Benefit Association, 160.
Munger, Mrs. Dell H., 226.
Narvaez, 10.
National Government, protected traders, 33; sent out Fremont, 41; removal policy of, 46; established Fort Leavenworth, 53.
Nebraska, 25, 43, 89, 90, 151.
Neosho Valley, 34.
New England Emigrant Aid Company, first party, 66; second party, 67; third and fourth parties, 69.
New Mexico, 11, 21, 29, 40.
New Spain, 10, 11, 14.
Nevada, 29.
Nichols, Mrs. C. I. H., 223.
Nineteenth Kansas, 118.
Normal Schools, 190, 191, 192, 193, 235.
Northern Route to Kansas, 89.

Officers, Territorial, 227, 228; State, 229-234.
"Old Mill," 143.
Ohio, 66.
Oil, 166.
Oklahoma, 25, 48, 60, 166; opening of, 129.
Oregon Trail, 43.
Oregon, emigrants to, 41.
Organization of Kansas Territory, 57-60.
Osage County, 165.
Osage Indians, 21, 25, 34, 46, 217.
Osawatomie, 87; pillaged, 88; burned, 91.
Ottawa University, 50, 197.
Oxen, 33.
Pack Mules, 31.
Padilla, Father, 49, 50.
Padoucas, 26.
Panic of 1893, 130, 153.
Patrons of Husbandry, 159.
Pawnee, town of, 76.
Pawnee Capitol, 52, 76, 205.
Pawnee Fork, 38.
Pawnee Indians, 14, 21, 34, 38, 202.
Pawnee Rock, 37, 201, 202.
Peffer, William A., 225.
Peck, George R., 225.
Pennsylvania, 66.
People's Party, 161.
Peery, Rev. E. T., 217.
Phillips, William A., 225.
Pierce, President, 63.
Pike's Peak, 23.
Pike, Zebulon Montgomery, 21-23, 25, 29, 30, 202, 203.
Pioneer life, 103-109, 123, 124, 125.
Pioneer Schools, 186.
Plumb, Preston B., 222.
Pony Express, 173.
Pomeroy, Samuel C., 67; made senator, 100.
Popular Sovereignty, 59, 74.
Population of Kansas, 1854, 54; 1855, 75; 1859, 107; 1865, 114.
Populist Party, 161.
Portland Cement, 169.
Pottawatomie Massacre, 87, 98.
Prentis, Noble L., 224, 225.
Presbyterian Missions, 50, 217.
Price Raid, 113.
Printers, State, 232.
Prohibition Amendment, 138, 213.
Public Utilities Commission, 180.
Quantrill Raid, 112; loss from, 113; monument, 207.
Quivira, poem, 8; land of, 11, 12, 13, 14; Indians, 26, 50.
Railroads, 127, 147, 172-181; first one in Kansas, 174; Kansas advertised by, 178; relation to industries, 179; regulation of, 180; mileage, 180.
Railroad Commission, 180.
Redpath, James, 225.
Realf, Richard, 225.
Reeder, Andrew H., 73, 76, 79, 88.
Regiments of Kansas soldiers, 118, 130.
Reign of Violence, 85-93.
Regulation of railroads, 180.
Removal Policy, 50.
Republic County, 21, 117, 202.
Republican Party, 99.

Richardson, Albert D., 225.
"Rifle Christians," 88.
Robinson, Dr. Charles, 67, 79, 80, 183, 225; home burned, 86; held prisoner, 89; first governor, 100.
Robinson, Mrs. Sara T. D., 223, 225.
Ross, Edmund G., 223.
Round Mound, 40.
Rural Schools, pioneer, 186; modern, 187.
Sacramento, 42.
Salt Lake, 173, 174.
Salt Lake Trail, 70.
Salt, 167.
San Francisco, 173, 174.
Santa Fe Trail, 29-41, 172, 177; map of, 28; length of, 34, 43; marking of, 203.
Santa Fe, city, 29, 30, 41, 173.
Scott, Charles F., 225.
Schoenmaker, Rev., 218.
Schools, established by missions, 50; Territorial, 183; first in Lawrence, 183; subscription, 183; length of term, 184; during Civil War, 184; pioneer schools, 186; rural, 187; consolidated, 187; high schools, 189; State, 190-198, 235; for blind, 195; for deaf, 195; of mines, 195; denominational, 197, 235.
Seal of State, 116.
Secretaries, Territorial, 227; State, 230.
Senate, 58.
Senators, United States, 233.
Seven Cities of Cibola, 11.
Shannon, Wilson, 77, 82, 87, 91.
Shawnee Indians, 51.
Shawnee Mission, 51; as capital, 76.
Sheldon, Charles M., 225, 226.
Simmerwell, Rev. Robert, 217.
Slaves, 63, 64, 74.
Slavery in United States, 57.
Smith, F. Dumont, 226.
Snow, Francis Huntington, 222.
Sod Corn, 143.
Sod House, 106.
Sod Schoolhouse, 184.
Soldiers, 41, 48, 206; furnished by Kansas, 111.
Song of the Kansas Emigrant, 62.
Sorghum Crops, 148, 151.
Southern Aid, 89.
Southeastern Kansas, 97.
Southwestern University, 197.
Spain, 10, 14, 17, 18.
Spanish-American War, 130.
Speer, John, 225.
Spring, L. W., 225.
Squatter Sovereignty, 59.
Stage Lines, 172, 173.
State Fair, Leavenworth, 142.
Steam Plow, 146.
Steele, James W., 225.
Stockyards, 154.
Stringfellow, B. F., 76.
St. John, Governor, 138.
St. Joseph, 43, 173, 174.
St. Mary's College, 50.
Stone, building, 163; quarry, 168.
Sugar Beets, 151.
Superintendents of Public Instruction, Territorial, 228; State, 231.

Supplies Taken by Traders, 33.
Swedish Settlements, 179.
Sword, old Spanish, 208.
Tecumseh, 90.
Telegraph, 174.
Territory, government of, 73.
Territorial Officers, 227, 228.
Texas, 18, 23, 158.
Thayer, Eli, 65, 66.
The Caches, 38.
The Three R's, 186.
The "2700," 93, 94.
Tomlinson, W. P., 225.
Topeka, 70, 90, 100, 133, 135, 166.
Topeka Constitution, 79, 95, 215.
Topeka Movement, 215.
Trading Posts, 49, 54.
Trading Post Ford, 114.
Trails, Santa Fe, 29-41; Oregon, 43; California, 43; Mormon, 43; Salt Lake, 70.
Trail Markers, 203, 204.
Trappers, 126.
Traveling Libraries, 198.
Treasurers, Territorial, 228; State, 230.
Turk, 12.
Twentieth to Twenty-third Kansas, 130.
Underflow, 149.
Union Pacific Railroad, 157, 174, 175, 176, 178, 206.
University of Kansas, 67, 191, 195, 196.
Utah, 29.
Van Quickenborn, Father, 218.
Wagons, used on Trail, 31, 39.
Wakarusa War, 80-82.
Walker, Governor, arrival of, 95; resigned, 98.
War, Civil, 108, 111-115, 130, 131; French and Indian, 17; Revolutionary, 17; Spanish-American, 130.
Ware, Eugene F., 200, 224, 226.
Washburn College, 197.
Wellhouse, Frederick, 223.
Wellington, 166.
Western Kansas, 148, 149, 178.
Westport, 33, 43, 80, 113.
Wheat, 152, 153, 155.
White, William Allen, 226.
Wichita, 166.
Wilder, Daniel W., 224, 225.
Windmill, at Lawrence, 143; irrigation, 148.
Winter of 1855-'56, 85.
Woman's Kansas Day Club, 201.
Woman's Relief Corps, 204.
Woman Suffrage, 138.
Wood, S. N., 88.
Woodson, Daniel, 77; opened Kansas to invaders, 91.
Woodward, Brinton W., 225.
Writers, Kansas, 225, 226.
Wyandotte Constitution, 99, 100, 107, 225.